The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 41. WEEKLY EDITION. AUGUST 19, 1876.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Speech of Senator O. P. Morton,

At Indianapolis, Indiana, Last Evening.

The Candidates and Their Records.

A Scathing Review of Tilden and Hendricks.

The Histories of the Parties Contrasted

INDIANAPOLIS, August 11.—Senator Morton was to-night escorted by the Hayes Guards, in uniform, from his hotel to the Academy of Music, which was filled to overflowing. Hon. Albert G. Porter, President, introduced the Senator, who spoke as follows:

Senator Morton's Speech.

Again, the Republican and Democratic parties confront each other in a struggle for the control of the Government. The Republican party points with pride and satisfaction to its record of honest elections, to the peace it has secured, slavery abolished, to the establishment of equality before the law, to a Government well administered, and to its principles replete with justice, humanity and the advancing civilization of the age. The Democratic party asking its past to be forgotten, with no argument in its favor to be drawn from history, becomes in the mask of reform, professing superior purity and relying only upon its generic name, which upon the record of our history for Republicans.

In such a campaign, with slander as the chief weapon, Republicans must be excused if they speak plainly of the political character, history and purposes of their opponents.

If the Old World should believe what is said by the leaders of the Democratic party, by their reformers, and by the bolters from old parties, they would conclude that the people of the United States are the most corrupt and degraded of all nations on earth claiming to be civilized. They would believe republican government a hopeless failure, and our institutions to have resulted in total rottenness and prostitution. The persons to whom I have alluded have done everything in their power to destroy the American name at home and abroad, and to prove to the people and to the capable of self-government. If only a tithe of what they proclaim were believed, our Government would have no credit in the financial circles of Europe, immigration would cease, and the relatives of those who have come to us abroad would use all the means in their power to procure the return of their erring kindred, and republicanism throughout the world would surrender its last hope in view of its ridiculous failure upon this continent. Happily the good sense and intelligence of the inhabitants of the Old World have comprehended the true character of our infamous libelers, and the good name of America stands higher than ever before. The foul birds that would defile it have been spurned with loathing and contempt, and the eyes of the liberty-loving people of Europe and of other lands are turned towards us more earnestly than ever. The most venomous enemies, baffled and beaten, have to be hauled through the land with a whip of scorpions, are the miserable creatures who continually labor to cover our Government with the shame and disgrace in the eyes of mankind.

Tilden.

BLANDER OF THE NATION.

Governor Tilden is a inveterate bachelor of sixty-six, a lifelong Democrat, and has been for twenty years a leader of that party, closely identified with all of its most infamous measures. Trained in the school of New York city politics, a graduate of Tammany Hall, a disciple of the Revolution of '98, an ardent sympathizer with the rebellion, he completely filled that character during the stirring the war "The Copperhead."

Mr. Tilden, the Governor of New York, was serenaded the other evening in honor of his nomination for President by the Democratic Convention, and in reply said:

"What next do we find in the public administration? Extravagance, waste, peculations, frauds and corruptions, until we are almost ashamed of the institutions of our country, and instead of holding up to us examples for the imitation of the oppressed people of other countries, we are confessing them as a scandal in the eyes of mankind. We find the office-holding class have become so numerous, so powerful and unscrupulous as to openly assume to control the elections and, if the people are indifferent or at all equally divided, are liable to exert a corrupt influence and excient to perpetuate their own power.

"At last we are reaching the worst condition of the countries of the world. The public Government no longer exists for the people; the people exist only for the Government. Our centennial product is to be taxes, license and wrongs to escape which our ancestors abandoned their homes in the Old World, le utter wastes abandoned and desolate.

The nearest approach to the condition of things he describes is to be found in the city of New York under the administration in which those Democratic purlieus and among the people who gave him his large majority. The crying evil of the day is the public debt, which covers alike the President and the humblest citizen and permeates public and private life.

HAVE OFFICIAL MORALS DETERIORATED?

So far from official morals deteriorating, the public service becomes more honest, and the country standing on the brink of ruin, I pronounce this and all kindred statements as they make up the body and trimmings of Democratic platforms and speeches, to be unmitigated flesh and demagogues. The very opposite is the truth. On the 9th of February last the Senate, by a resolution, called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of all the balances due the United States from defaulters or failures to settlement, beginning on the 1st of January, 1854.

DEFALCATIONS GREATLY DIMINISHED.

The answer was sent to the Senate a few weeks ago, and I will read from a statement made by Mr. Anthony, Senator from Rhode Island, Chairman of the committee to whom the document was referred:

Mr. Anthony—"The aggregate statement of the disbursements of Treasurer and assistant, the list is a paper exceedingly creditable to the American Government. I do not mean to say particular party, but to the honesty and purity of the United States. There have been disbursed since 1854—I can hardly read such big figures—$13,030,570,073 61. It is not marked upon these books $22,226,000, being about half a million of dollars a year, and a great part of this is nominal, not real.

The losses on the $1,000 of disbursements were, in the administration of Franklin Pierce, $1 50; Van Buren, $21 15; Harrison, $10 37; Polk, $8 24; Taylor and Fillmore, $7 58; Pierce, $5 86; Buchanan, nearly $6 00; Lincoln, $1 41; Johnson, 48 cents; Grant, the first four years, 40 cents; the second four years, 59 cents—showing a constant decline, which is owing in a large degree to the improved manner of keeping the accounts; and that is due very largely to the Committees on Finance and Appropriations, who have introduced legislation here which has compelled much greater accuracy and responsibility. The average percentage of losses during this whole period on the disbursements is $1 59 on the thousand. I do not believe that the aggregate of any large corporation in the country, banking, commercial, or any other kind, can show so small a percentage of loss as this, and it is a fact that the per centage of loss is continually decreasing, coming down from $21 15 in the administration of Van Buren to an average of less than three cents on the thousand dollars or only about one-sixteenth as much under the present administration. This is exclusive of the postoffice, which administers its own revenue. In the postoffice the loss has ranged from 48 cents on the $1,000 in Jackson's administration, and $26 19 in Van Buren's, to $1 99 for the first term of Grant and the second term, with an average of $5 51 for the whole period."

From the foregoing statement it appears that the losses during Grant's first four years were only 1-26 part on the $1,000 of what they were during the second administration of General Jackson; only 1-52 part of what they were during the administration of Van Buren; only 1-40 part of what they were during Buchanan's, the last Democratic administration. The losses during Grant's second term, now more than three years gone, on the $1,000 are only 1-46 part of what they were during the administration of Jackson; 1-81 part of what they were during Van Buren's administration, and 1-26 part of what they were during Buchanan's administration. These figures, which are mathematical deductions from the itemized accounts taken from the books of the Treasury Department, reveal the hideous character of the lies which are being poured out upon the Government and the Republican party. They show what a vast improvement has taken place in the administration of the Government since the days of the "glorified Jackson," and how greatly the tone and purity of official morals has been elevated by the Republican party, and should silence with very shame the "croakers" and libelers of the day.

I present the official analysis made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the defalcations and failures to make settlement, and from the document published by the Treasury Department:

PERIOD.	GROSS TOTAL OF DISBURSEMENTS.	LOSSES.	Loss on $1,000.
Jan. 1, 1854, to Jan. 31, 1857	110,308,325 19	$ 1,153,726 01	$10 55
Jan. 1, 1858, to Dec. 31, 1861	137,094,438 34	2,890,653 84	21 15
Jan. 1, 1862, to June 30, 1865	109,187,403 24	1,133,242 40	10 37
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869	205,194,759 57	1,712,109 82	8 34
July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1873	194,370,493 14	1,485,192 68	7 64
July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876	285,638,875 63	1,674,852 64	5 86
July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1869	228,183,268 39	2,292,925 52	6 98
July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1869	4,667,457,982 22	6,509,022 91	1 41
July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1869	3,891,576,259 10	1,899,641 17	48
July 1, 1869, to June 30, 1873	2,601,158,569 90	1,046,202 48	40
July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1876	1,466,099,819 31	370,338 81	26
Total.....	$13,936,870,072 06	$22,266,928 28	$ 1 59

On the same day Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, laid before the Senate the following letters from the Assistant secretary of the Treasury and from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, March 22, 1876.

DEAR SIR: Referring to your verbal request made on Saturday last, to be furnished with a statement showing the reduction of customs officers, I have the honor to inform you that the total amount of collections of revenue from customs from April 1, 1861, to June 30, 1875, amounted to $2,136,256,042 42. Total defalcations from March 4, 1861, to June 30, 1875, $656,554 47. The defalcation is 1-69 of one per cent., of the amount collected, or $1 00 in every $69.00.

I promised to send these figures to you on Saturday last, but found it impossible until the present moment to get them ready.

Very truly,

Hon. Justin S. Morrill, United States Senator, Washington, D. C. CHAS. F. CONANT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18, 1876.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit herewith the following statement taken from the books and records of this office:

The total of internal revenue tax returned by the various collectors of internal revenue during the period from September 1, 1862, to March 31, 1875, being from the organization of the internal system to the close of the month preceding the end of Mr. Lincoln's administration, is $205,111,151; the ascertained "cash deficiencies" of collectors appointed during that period are $414,508,10, or about 13-100 of one per cent. of the amount collected. In the period from April 1, 1865, to February 28, 1869, being the period in every months covered by Mr. Johnson's administration, the collections were $217,068,305; ascertained cash deficiencies of collectors appointed in that period, $1,626,202 52, or about 2-10 of one per cent. of the amount collected. In the period from March 1, 1869, to February 28, 1873, dated from the beginning of the present administration to the close of the last month, the collections are $854,808,237; ascertained cash deficiencies of collectors appointed in this period, $992,751 80, or about 6-100 of one per cent. of the amount collected.

As the balances of the last period mentioned are of comparatively recent occurrence and are now in process of collection, it is believed that a large proportion of them will ultimately be recovered, so that the actual ultimate loss will be very much less than is herein shown.

Respectfully,

D. D. PRATT, Commissioner.

Hon. J. S. MORRILL, United States Senate.

These letters and figures overturn mountains of falsehood which ought to bury our calumniators beneath them. The truth is, that although defalcations and malfeasances sometimes occur, and always will, there is more official integrity, the revenues are more faithfully collected, and the public service better performed than at any other period.

GOVERNMENT NOT BANKRUPT.

During the last fiscal year, ending the 30th of June, 1876, the surplus revenue was $29,240,000, which was applied to the reduction of the national debt. In the last ten years we have paid off $579,23,284 on the national debt. On the 30th of June, 1866, the debt was $2,773,236,000, now it is, in round numbers, $2,060,925,000. In 1866 the average rate of interest on the interest bearing debt was $293,220,813. In 1876 it was $186,000,000, a reduction of nearly two-thirds, or nearly $100,000,000 annum. The debt does not look like national bankruptcy and paralysis.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

Contrast this with the gigantic imbecile, slovenly and venal administration of James Buchanan. During his four years, in a time of profound peace, he managed to run short of ordinary expenditures $75,217,119, which sum was made up by loans and added to the burden of which the Republican party received that Government in 1861. To enable the Government to live from day to day during the last of these four years the six per cent. bonds of the United States were hawked about the markets of the world, and were sold at 88 cents on the $1,000 in Jackson's administration, and $26 19 in Van Buren's, to $1 99 for the first term of Grant and the second term with an average of $5 51 for the whole period."

From the foregoing statement it appears that the losses during Grant's first four years were only 1-26 part on the $1,000 of what they were during the second administration of General Jackson; only 1-52 part of what they were during the administration of Van Buren; only 1-40 part of what they were during Buchanan's, the last Democratic administration. The losses during Grant's second term, now more than three years gone, on the $1,000 are only 1-46 part of what they were during the administration of Jackson; 1-81 part of what they were during Van Buren's administration, and 1-26 part of what they were during Buchanan's administration. These figures, which are mathematical deductions from the itemized accounts taken from the books of the Treasury Department, reveal the hideous character of the lies which are being poured out upon the Government and the Republican party. They show what a vast improvement has taken place in the administration of the Government since the days of the "glorified Jackson," and how greatly the tone and purity of official morals has been elevated by the Republican party, and should silence with very shame the "croakers" and libelers of the day.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

SEVEN hundred and sixty five employees from the various Departments of the Government will be turned out on October 10th. The Departments are crippled at every step.

A COMBINED effort is to be made, through Congressman HEWITT, son-in-law of PETER COOPER, and EDWARD COOPER, son of PETER, who are Tammany men, to force the old man to retire in TILDEN'S favor.

THE State of Tennessee is Democratic to the core. State bonds, which three years ago were selling at eighty cents on the dollar, are now quoted at forty-five cents. This is called "retrenchment and reform."

THE activity displayed by the Republican of California is surprising. The enthusiasm is universal, and campaign clubs are cropping up everywhere. Private letters from leading members of the Republican party say the State will give a very heavy Republican majority in November.

THE Washington *Republican* is authority for the statement that a proposition has actually been mooted to pay the wretch who named his son "JOHN WILKES BOOTH HAMILTON" his salary as clerk to the Ways and Means Committee for the full session, though he was compelled by the indignant wrath of the people to resign that position several months ago.

IT APPEARS that Senator JOHN B. GORDON, of Georgia, has a plantation where colored men convicted of trivial offenses are sent to work out their fines and costs at from three to four dollars a month. While engaged in working out these terms they are, it is stated, shackled, whipped and otherwise maltreated. Meanwhile Senator GORDON is an ardent supporter of TILDEN, HENDRICKS and "reform."

The *Financial Chronicle* publishes a table showing the valuation, debt less sinking funds, ratio to valuation, amount of debt per head of population and tax rate per $1,000 of assessed valuation of sixteen principal cities of the Union. It is a suggestive fact that, with exceptions, every large city in the country is governed by a Democratic ring, and that in those cities where the Republicans have control the taxation is considerably lighter than in those under Democratic rule.

THE foreign commerce of New York last week was: General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $5,760,715; produce exports, $5,918,086, and specie exports, $279,600. The total imports of merchandise since January 1, were $185,325,169, against $220,534,064 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $258,646,252 in 1874. The total exports of produce were $159,028,154, against $154,166,974 in 1875, and $181,114,373 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $88,126,328, against $69,865,744 in 1875, and $39,621,603 in 1874.

WATTERSON, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, who was elected to Congress last week to fill a vacancy, took his seat in that body the day before adjournment. The following is his account with the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House:

The United States to Henry Watterson, Dr.:	
To mileage from Louisville, Ky., to Washington, D. C., and return, first session Forty-fourth Congress, 1,000 miles, at 20c.	$120
Other mileage, including pay, which will be drawn hereafter	150
Total	$270

WATTERSON'S "best holt" is "economy and retrenchment!"

THE official statistics of the Department of Buildings in New York city indicate that a very fair amount of business is in progress, surpassing the aggregate of corresponding months of 1874, but not equal to 1875. The total of the estimated cost of buildings for which plans were submitted in the first six months of three years is as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
New buildings..	$ 9,824,957	$12,914,300	$10,276,332
Alterations.....	2,229,512	2,154,768	2,846,737
Total.....	$12,054,469	$14,167,093	$13,126,059

IT SEEMS to be the general opinion of our best financiers that we have about "touched bottom" and that henceforth there will be a steady, if slow return toward more prosperous times. TILDEN, in his letter of acceptance, virtually admits that the Republican administration has anticipated every phase of financial reform which he recommends. In his paragraph on finance he assumes three distinct propositions as necessary to put the finances of the Government on a firm and solid basis. These are: The establishment of the national credit; the funding of the debt at a low rate of interest; and, consequent on these, providing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the national debt. Now, the Republican administration, by paying in large sums on account of debt, has established the national credit—and in no other way could it have been done more effectually—and made it possible to fund our debt at a reduced rate of interest. Provision has also been made for funding the bulk of the indebtedness at a reduced rate. As a consequence, a sinking fund is really provided for the extinguishment of the debt. The only difference between the action of the Government and TILDEN'S third proposition is that, instead of collecting the surplus taxes from the people and leaving it in the hands of the people as capital for the uses of business. The result of the war as respects the burden of debt imposed upon the nation is to be deplored, but the sufficient answer of the Republican party is, that since the close of the war the Government has not only paid four hundred millions of the debt made necessary by the acts of TILDEN'S own partners, but that it has also given to the country the enhanced value of four million freemen as laborers and consumers, against four millions of slave labor and consumption. To permit the victory, at the turning point of the battle, to be snatched from the Republican party by its opponents seizing its banners, would be both unjust and ignominious.

THE following extracts from a private letter, written by a man well-known in business circles throughout the country, and for many years intimately connected with business enterprises to which Governor TILDEN stood in the relation of confidential adviser, has been handed us by the Boston *Advertiser*, which states that the writer's means of information were of the best, and that his judgment is vouched for by the best authority. They are highly suggestive:

ST. LOUIS, July —, 1876. * * The convention had been organized long before the day of the session. All the delegates had been secured by the plans and manipulation of the primary meetings by which they were appointed. Of course immense sums had been spent. Hendricks thought he had the favor of the Southern States, but he was mistaken. Nearly all came here committed to Tilden, and nothing could move them. It was astonishing, and the thing could not be explained. Men who had fought for and with the South in the war, and after the war, had no influence with them. Money was used like water. Tilden's brother and his nephew, by the name of Pelton, were here with the purse. Pelton was the disburser, and there was no restraint on their liberality, or license of expense. The delegates from the Northwest, as well as those from the New England, were organized and bound together. They had all *been secured*. The wonderful thing about all this is, that it is Tilden's own fight. He is himself all-powerful. He dictates everything and handles every weapon himself. If there are contributions of money he wields it as if it were his own. He is imitating in politics the audacity of Gould and Fisk in other spheres. If he is elected he will take the credit to himself, and he will be entitled to it.

How do you suppose the whole South came pledged to this man, and to him by an inexplicable attachment? It was by audacity and money. The South is for him and his cause, because they think it will lead to repudiation. General Preston, of Kentucky, who was Buchanan's Minister to Spain, came home a year ago and agreed to the plan and was a delegate from Kentucky. The Kentucky delegation went for Tilden against their neighbor, who had always fought with and for them. So did Virginia. General Preston was in this city two weeks before the election, an emissary of the Tilden cause. He is for cutting down all taxation and tariffs, and for running down the public revenues, and for supplying the deficiency with more bonds; says this will be the Tilden policy. Asked how and when the deficiency is to be made up—he says, never. He says the bonds will get below par, but that is nothing; it is the way with all governments. The South, broke up, poor and helpless, will every one go for repudiation. They are charged with wanting the government to assume the Confederate debt; but that is not their point. They are for repudiating the State debts. Tilden is the man to help them by hypocritical and indirect contrivances in finance. The ball once in motion cannot be arrested. New York city owes a debt of $160,000,000, which they never will and never intend to pay. This political movement, headed by Tilden, is the inauguration of the repudiation principle upon a popular party basis, which will not disguise itself the moment the confidence of power is acquired.

POLITICAL.

New York.

SHAM CARY'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Samuel F. Cary, in a letter accepting the nomination of the Independent Greenback party for Vice President of the United States, says: "That no man can mistake my position, I declare, first, that I am in favor of restoring the silver dollar to its old position as a unit of value. Second, That all national bank notes should be withdrawn from circulation. Third, That paper money should consist exclusively of notes issued by the Government, with such legislation as would cause them to be fully equal in value to the specie dollar under all circumstances and throughout all time. Fourth, That intercontrovertible bonds of the Government, bearing an equitable rate of interest, should be issued, so that the money circulation may be determined, not by an arbitrary law of Congress, by a board of national bankers, but by the laws of trade and commerce, or, in other words, by the demands of business. The gold basis of a currency is a sham and a cheat. The true basis is the national credit, represented by interest-bearing bonds. Stripped of all disguises, the point at issue is, whether national banks shall furnish all the currency, or whether it shall be supplied by the Government. Both the old parties are distinctly committed to the policy of an unlimited issue of national banks notes, and the withdrawal and cancellation of all Government currency. The wildest inflation of national bank notes is provided for in the resumption act which both parties are in favor of, differing only as to the time when the work shall be completed. I shall avail myself of an early opportunity to print an address to the people of the United States, showing the causes which have brought business men to the verge of bankruptcy and the working classes to starvation—causes which, if left to operate, must result in financial embarrassment and ruin to individuals, to corporations, to municipalities, to States and the nation; showing also that the policy of the Independent party is the only one that can bring salvation. Even if we do not attain complete success, we shall rally a force of earnest true men in each of the States, whichever party succeeds in the election and prevents its accomplishing the purpose to which both are now pledged.

South Carolina.

SECRET SESSION OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 16.—Mr. W. W. Hardee was elected permenent President of the State Democratic Convention last night. The convention is in secret session to-day.

COLUMBIA, S. C., August 16.—The State Democratic Convention unanimously nominated General Wade Hampton for Governor, after which the convention adjourned until to-morrow.

Ohio.

A GOOD NOMINATION.

TOLEDO, O., August 16.—Ex-Governor J. D. Cox, of this city, was unanimously nominated to Congress on the second ballot by the Republican Convention of the Sixth Congressional district, held here to-day. R. B. Lackey, of Seneca county, was renominated for Presidential elector by acclamation.

CALL FOR A GREENBACK STATE CONVENTION.

CLEVELAND, O., August 16.—A call is issued for an Independent Greenback State Convention, to be held at Columbus, September 12th. The call is issued by order of the Greenback National Committee, and is signed by Reuben Carroll, member of the committee from Ohio.

Illinois.

REPUBLICAN LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.

CAIRO, August 16.—The Republican Convention at Anna, Ills., to-day nominated Charles F. Nellis, of Alexander, for Senator, and Woodward, of Jackson, and Phillips, of Union, for Representatives.

Indiana.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

DETROIT, August 16.—Myron Harris was nominated to-day at Grand Rapids for Representative in Congress by the Democrats and National party of the Fifth district. Separate conventions were held.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

DETROIT, August 16.—Henry Chamberlin was nominated to-day by the Democrats for Congress from the Fourth district. It is expected he will also receive the support of the Greenback party.

Kansas.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

TOPEKA, August 16.—The Republican State Convention met here at 2 P. M., J. W. Scott, Temporary Chairman, W. W. Walton, Secretary. The usual committees were appointed, and the convention took a recess.

The Convention reassembled at 3:30 P. M., and the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report, the remainder of the hour was consumed in making speeches. At that time the Committee on Organization reported A. H. Harten for Permanent Chairman, and Perry Seberry, Jr., Assistant, and to eight o'clock, when the Committee on Resolutions reported the platform, which was recommitted, not being satisfactory. The Committee on Credentials has not yet reported, not being able to decide some contested seats, and further business of the Convention cannot progress till this is done.

Louisiana.

STATE REGISTRAR APPOINTED.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Ex-Governor Hahn has been appointed State Registrar of voters, vice Wright, resigned.

Kentucky.

RENOMINATED.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Hon. M. J. Duram was renominated for Congress today, at Stanford, by acclamation.

Arkansas.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY REUNITED.

LITTLE ROCK, August 16.—The breach in the Republican party is at last apparently healed, and they now present an undivided front. Hon. J. D. Brooks, the nominee of the regulars, to-day formally declined to accept, and for the sake of harmony in the party the vacant place was tendered to General A. W. Bishop, the nominee of the "New Deal" wing of the party. General Bishop accepted, and now heads the ticket of the Regulars, while the offshot dies by mutual consent.

Missouri.

FINKELNBERG DECLINES THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—The committee appointed by the late State Convention to officially notify Gustavus A. Finkelnberg of his nomination for Governor, called on that gentleman this afternoon, and performed the duty assigned to them. In reply Mr. Finkelnberg stated that he had repeatedly said he would not be a candidate—that he sent a letter to the convention positively declining the nomination, and now, after due reflection on the subject, he reiterated his former statements, and respectfully but positively declined the nemination. He did not give any specific reasons for this declination, but it was evident from the tone of his remarks that they are of a business nature. A meeting of the State Central Committee is called for to-morrow, to take action on the matter and fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Finkelnberg's retirement.

State.

BUTLER, August 15.—The Republican Senatorial conferees met here to-day, and balloted unsuccessfully up to nine o'clock, when they were still in session. Thomas Robinson is the Butler candidate, and D. B. Alter the Armstrong aspirant. The district is at present represented by S. M. Jackson, Republican, of Armstrong county.

LOCK HAVEN, August 15.—The Democratic Convention to-day renominated Hon. L. A. Mackey for Congress by acclamation. S. R. Peale was named for the Senate. A. J. Quigley was nominated for Assembly, G. W. Batchelor for Prothonotary, and James W. Clark for Register and Recorder.

INDIANA, August 15.—The Republican Senatorial Conference met at this place to-day. They have held two sessions, but failed to agree. The balloting is not closed, but there is no probability of an agreement. Dr. Clark, of Indiana county, holds his delegates firmly, as does Dr. McKnight, of Jefferson county.

NORRISTOWN, August 15.—The Democratic County Nominating Convention assembled this morning in the court house for the purpose of placing in nomination a ticket for the State and county officers to be supported at the November election. The convention then proceeded to ballot, with the following result: Senator—Jones Detwiler, of Whitpain; Assembly—John C. Richardson, Bridgport; M. S. Longaker, Pottstown; Dr. F. M. Knipe, Frederick; James C. Law, Lower Merion; Edwin Hallowell, Abington; Director of the Poor —Martin Ruth, Worcester; Jury Commissioner—Jonathan M. Hart, Norristown.

The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: The Harrisburg *Patriot* is working hard to make Democratic capital out of the fact that three Commissioners, "one of whom was a Mollie," were pardoned to make Republican votes. Now will the *Patriot* please inform its readers that Patrick Conry, the pardoned Mollie Commissioner, was a delegate to the Democratic County Convention which met in Pottsville Monday and nominated Mr. Reilly for Congress. If his friends sold out to secure his release, they have paid liberal debts and returned to their natural allegiance, to the Democratic party.

EX-Governor Bigler, in a speech at Clearfield the other night, spoke of Tweed and his associates as "nominal Democrats." But it is a little too late for the party to repudiate Tweed. Mr. Tilden evidently considered him an actual Democrat when Mr. Tilden received money from him, sat by and smiled while he carried the State by fraud, and corresponded with him for the purpose of helping the party to success in New York. If Tweed were in power in New York now, Mr. Bigler knows that he would be one of Mr. Tilden's most ardent supporters, and he also knows that Mr. Tilden would accept his support eagerly.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 10, 1876.

Grant Will Not Reply to Bluford Wilson.

It has been unauthoritatively stated that the President is preparing a statement to counteract the allegations of ex-Solicitor Wilson in reference to the whisky investigations and trials. The President has at present no intention to prepare such a statement, for the reason that the testimony of Mr. Wilson has involved so many persons that he will be sufficiently answered before the investigation closes. In event, however, of Mr. Wilson not being sufficiently answered from those sources after the investigation shall have been closed, the President will confer with his Cabinet as to the propriety of taking further notice of the matter. In the course of a conversation to-day, the President minutely reviewed the testimony of Mr. Wilson, from which it was shown that he had given the subject his close attention. It was shown that the President had deferred to Secretary Bristow's opinion in all cases touching the investigation of the frauds and the trial of the offenders, and at that time thought so much of Bristow's fidelity and honesty that he was ready and willing to go to any extent to strengthen his hands, even to the sacrifice of many persons who were his personal friends, and in whom he had as much confidence and who were as innocent as Bristow. As an instance of this willing disposition, it may be mentioned that at Bristow's solicitation he removed United States District Attorney Patrick and United States Marshal Newcomb, of St. Louis, it having been represented by Bristow that the retention of these persons in office would embarrass his operations against the ring. The President referred to the statement of Wilson respecting the indorsement of "let no guilty man escape" on the Barnard letter. Wilson says that the President had General Babcock and Collector Casey in view. The fact is, that the President had no suspicions of either of these persons, and at that time there had been nothing alleged against either of them calculated to excite the slightest anxiety in the President's mind. He believed them both innocent. The real reason for this indorsement was that his attention had been frequently called to statements made by counsel parties in St. Louis, to the effect that they had such potent influence at the White House that the efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury would not result in much. In order to strengthen the hands of the Secretary, to convince these unprincipled parties, and show all members of the whisky ring that these persons were impostors and had no hearing at the Executive Mansion, the President made the indorsement. In referring to the remarkable accuracy of Wilson's testimony, the President said that he could not help thinking that Mr. Bristow must have taken notes of the proceedings of every Cabinet meeting in which the affairs of the whisky ring were discussed, and that he immediately after held a conference with Solicitor Wilson. He was strengthened in this conviction by the remarkable coincidence of the dates of Wilson's testimony with the dates of the Cabinet meetings when the whisky ring was dicussed. In many cases the President thinks that Mr. Wilson has already answered himself.

No Wholesale Removals.

The President has no intention of making any wholesale removals of Federal officials, either before or after the adjournment of Congress, as has been generally stated. Any removals that may take place will be for the combined interests of the service and the party.

Only a Lie.

The St. Louis story about President Grant to succeed Sherman as General of the Army is without foundation. The rank of general expires with General Sherman.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1876.

River and Harbor Bill.

In consequence of the tardiness of Congress in the passage of the River and Harbor bill, it was at one time thought that it would fail to receive the Executive approval in consequence of the impracticability of carrying into execution many of its provisions during the present season. The President, after full consideration, deems it essential that this bill should become a law, though it does possess some objections and contains appropriations for rivers, so called, and other objects of little or no national importance. It is maintained that the aggregate sum expended on rivers and harbors is about five hundred million dollars. In refusing to sign the bill for the reasons stated, he considers that much of this public property would go to ruin. In the matter of expending the appropriations the President can use his own discretion. He is authorized only to saddle the River and Harbor bill with all such of visionary schemes of improvement, which have been carried through by a combination of interests. A veto can now be resorted to by the President which, while it protects the expenditures for rivers and harbors of real advantage to home and foreign commerce, will save money to the Treasury from useless outlays. After the bill shall have become a law, the President will give instructions that no money is to be advanced on such improvements, which it is known only benefit individual owners. The great work will be carried on as the season will allow.

The Commercial and Diplomatic Bill.

It has been stated in these dispatches that the Committee of Conference on the Consular and Diplomatic bill have essentially decided to settle their differences on that important measure by appropriating a sum in gross to be disposed of by the President as he may see fit in compensation of consular and diplomatic representatives. This plan will be perfectly acceptable to the President, and the money will be disbursed in the best interests of the service. The *personnel* of the service will be administered to the amount of means at command. If the sum is no larger than it is now, the diplomatic representation of the United States in Europe will not undergo any change in members. The accessibility of the countries of Europe to each other by rail and telegraph renders such an arrangement perfectly feasible. What legations would be retained under this plan, of course, has not as yet been determined; but should this plan be necessitated by the insufficiency of the appropriations, it is probable that London, Vienna, Madrid and Constantinople would be retained as places of most diplomatic importance at this moment. In South America and Asia the diplomatic service would not be changed, as the countries are generally isolated, and do not enjoy the facilities of intercommunication known in Europe. The consular service would also come in for some modification. Our commercial interests, however, would solely influence this part of the plan. It would be the purpose of the President to see that these were not affected or impaired.

Adjournment Next Monday.

The appropriation bills having been substantially disposed of, nothing remains which is likely to keep Congress in session beyond Monday, except the Blaine amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and the request of the President for temporary increase of the army during the Indian war. It is hardly probable that Congress will postpone to adjournment for the first or these, and it is generally believed that the Military Committe, at a meeting which has been called for to-morrow morning, will agree to a bill authorizing the enlistment of the additional number of soldiers to serve during the continuance of the Indian war. If this is done, Congress will probably adjourn Monday afternoon.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 13, 1876.

A Sham.

The civil service paragraph in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill is a sham, so far as protecting clerks and other employees of the Government against political assessments is concerned. It simply forbids such assessments to be made by employees of the Government not appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, or to be paid by such employees to other Government officers. It does not prohibit members or agents of political committees who are not in Government employ from making such assessments, nor does it forbid clerks from paying money for political purposes to persons not in the service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1876.

Failure of Post Route Bill and Fast Mails.

The House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads has concluded to take no action on the Post Route bill. This decision postpones until next winter, if not indefinitely, the re-establishment of the fast mails, and it also postpones the immediate restoration of the franking privilege.

A Presidential Bombshell.

The President threw the Democrats of the House into great consternation this afternoon by returning without his approval a message, announcing his signature of the River and Harbor bill, that he should not allow the expenditure of money provided for in the bill, except in cases where the improvement is national in its character. This the President has a perfect right to do, not only by long usage but by the very terms of the bill itself; but the Democrats, after having labored for months to secure five or ten thousand dollars for some little creek or harbor in their districts, had not realized or anticipated that their milk would be kicked over in this way, and they at once fell to abusing the President without rhyme or reason. The whole brunt of this abuse was hurled out by several Republicans and by Holman, whose appearance on that side of the question brought down upon him the indignant attacks of Democrats who had voted for the Harbor bill this year is not much better or worse than similar bills passed in the last five years, but it contains many appropriations that ought not to be made, and the President proposes to show the country what real retrenchment means, and this makes the sham retrenchers and reformers squirm.

No Reinforcement of the Army.

When the House met in evening session, Banning attempted to report from the Committee on Military Affairs the bill authorizing an increase of the cavalry force of the army during the continuance of the Indian war, but Randall and other Democrats at once began to filibuster against it, and have probably succeeded in defeating it for the session. By this action the Democrats assume the responsibility of crippling the military operations against the hostile Sioux, and should another disaster overtake our soldiers, the people will know whom to blame.

The Adjournment of Congress.

Prominent Senators, among them Conkling, express the opinion that Congress may be in session two days longer, though it is likely to adjourn at any hour.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1876.

Hon. John G. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Crawford district, arrived here to-day on business connected with the campaign in his district. He makes an excellent impression here.

The Wild Flight for Home.

Though the adjournment of Congress *sine die* was anticipated within a few days, the House was kept in doubt until within thirty minutes of the moment of dissolution. The desire of the Representatives to get away was greatly heightened by the apparent indifference of the Senate, so that the unexpected presentation of the resolution from that body gave rise to a degree of disorder and confusion almost indescribable. Within five minutes after the time fixed upon had arrived, and the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress was formally declared at an end, the hall of the Representatives was cleared of its tumultuous assembly. The trains to night were crowded with departing members.

The Record

of the House of Representatives during the past eight months is unquestionably the most disgraceful in the annals of Congress. Its session opened in a bar-room squabble for the offices, and literally closed in a drunken brawl. The scenes last night and to-day were enough to show the utter unfitness of the Democratic party to guide the destinies of this enlightened and intelligent nation. While the cry of retrenchment and reform was set up to beguile the people, thousands have been expended in fruitless investigations. The only redeeming feature of this vast outlay is the demonstration of the fact that the Republican party is free from the corruption which the Democratic majority charged upon it, and that the only salvation of the Government and people and the material and industrial interests of the country lies in the restoration of the Republican party to the control of the House branch. In the political struggle now fairly commenced, the voters of every section should remember the scenes just closed. The vote on the increase of the navy discloses the animus of the Southern Democracy, who have control of the party, and is but a precurser of what may be expected should the country suffer the calamity of a Democratic victory in the fall election. The Republican members are feeling in excellent spirits, and return to their constituencies fortified and united as never before, and in the full assurance of a return to power in the Forty-fifth Congress.

Going to Take a Lesson in Trickery.

John G. Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, will leave here in a few days for New York, to confer with the Tilden managers and receive instructions in this Democratic Committee at Put-in-Bay on the 24th.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1876.

Rumored Dissolution of Sitting Bull's Forces.

Dispatches received at army headquarters to-day from General Sheridan make no illusion to an Indian battle, and some doubts are entertained by General Sherman as to the truth of the statement from other sources, that the Indian forces in different agencies seem to indicate a dissolution of Sitting Bull's forces.

Political Situation in the South.

Secretary Cameron had a long interview with the President to-day, on the subject of the political situation in the South. The Secretary was instructed to direct a communication to General Sherman [published elsewhere], defining his duty in view of the House resolution on intimidation and violence in the South, which has been made public. It is the determination of the President that the political conspiracy in the South alluded to in these dispatches of Sherman and all the efforts of Southern States to the Democracy, if possible, shall not usurp the powers of the Government, and if it lies in the power of the Executive, the Republicans will enjoy the same privileges of voters as the Democrats.

Reduced Pay of the Navy.

The action of the House of Representatives in cutting down the pay of the navy for the current year from $750,000, the amount estimated, to $500,000, the amount actually appropriated, to which the Senate was compelled to yield, is a fine specimen of not only the revengeful policy of the Democrats when the war power of the Government is the object of legislation, but of the incongruities of the measures which had their inception in that branch. The effect of the law is to reduce the furlough pay of an admiral from $6,000 to $3,000; rear admiral from $4,000 to $2,000, and the same proportion down to midshipmen, who receive but $300. Officers of the navy will face in the same manner, according to rank. All officers of the line who are retained on active service will receive the present pay at sea or on shore. Out of upward of 750 of these officers of all grades, about 250 will be affected by the new orders, and staff departments in a less proportion. Among the prominent officers affected by this law are Admiral Porter, detached last week and placed on waiting orders; Vice Admiral Rowan, now commanding New York navy yard, who will be relieved on the first of the month. Of the rear admirals such gallant officers as Kennock, Almy and Strong and shortly LeRoy and Worden will be called. Of the commodores such historic names as Donaldson, Stevens, Gurt, Bryson, Fairfax, Sproits, Cooper, Beaumont, Crosby, and Hughes will be dropped from the active list. It is a singular fact that under this Democratic schedule of navy pay, a retired officer receives more than double that of one on the active list. The pay of a retired rear admiral, for instance, is $4,500, and that of one on the active list, but furloughed, is but $2,000 a year.

Only One.

West Virginia will form one internal revenue district under the new order.

Consolidation of Internal Revenue Districts.

The Secretary of the Treasury will issue a circular within a few days consolidating the Internal Revenue districts from one hundred and sixty-six to one hundred and thirty-one. In Pennsylvania, Philadelphia county, Bucks, Montgomery, Chester and Delaware will constitute one district; Schuylkill, Berks, Lehigh and Lebanon one; Eleventh and Twelfth districts one; Fourteenth and Eighteenth districts one; Sixteenth and Seventeenth one; Lancaster, Cumberland, York and Lancaster one; Greene, Washington, Westmoreland and Allegheny, south of the Ohio river, inclusive of Pittsburgh, one; Beaver, Butler, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Clearfield, Allegheny, north of Ohio river, one, Lawrence, Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Clarion and Forest, one; Erie, Warren, McKean, Elk and Cameron, one. There will also be a consolidation of gaugers and storekeepers, but to what extent has not been decided upon.

Change in Silver Coins.

The Director of the Mint is having a new design made for the obverse side of silver coins—that of Liberty instead of the sitting figure. It will be introduced January next.

Resignation of Secretary Robeson.

It is stated to-night that Secretary Robeson, before leaving for Rye Beach, placed his resignation in the hands of the President. It is understood that Mr. Robeson has contemplated retiring from the Cabinet for some time past, but deferred carrying his intention into effect until the result of the investigations into his department were announced.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 14, 1876.

GRANT'S LATEST MESSAGE.

The President to-day sent the following message addressed to the House of Representatives:

In affixing my signature to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, No. 3,022, I deem it my duty to announce to the House of Representatives my objection to some features of the bill, and the reason why I signed it. If it was obligatory upon the executive to expend all the money appropriated by Congress, I should return the River and Harbor bill with my objections, notwithstanding the great inconvenience of the public interest resulting therefrom and the loss of expenditures from previous Congresses upon incompleted works. Without enumerating, many appropriations are made for work of purely a private or local character, in no sense national. I cannot give my sanction to these, and will care that during my term of office no public money shall be expended upon them. There is a very great necessity for economy of expenditures at this time, growing out of the loss of revenue likely to be caused by the repeal of appropriations to insure a thorough collection of the same. The reduction of revenue districts, diminution of special agents and total abolition of others may result in a great failing of the revenues. It may be a question to consider whether any expenditure can be authorized under the River and Harbor appropriation further than to protect work already done and paid for. Under no consideration will I allow expenditures not clearly national.

[Signed] U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., August 14, 1876.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1876.

SPEAKER KERR DYING.

The son of Speaker Kerr telegraphs from Rock Alum Springs, Virginia, this afternoon: "Father is failing very fast. We expect the worst every moment."

ANOTHER MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent the following message to the House of Representatives today:

In announcing, as I do, that I have attached my signature of public approval to the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1877, and for other purposes, it is my duty to call attention to a provision in the said act directing that notice be sent to certain of the diplomatic and consular officers of the Government to close their offices. In the literal sense of this direction, it would be an invasion of the constitutional prerogative and duty of the Executive. By the Constitution the President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present consent, and he shall terminate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, etc., etc., etc. It is within the power of Congress to grant or withhold an appropriation of money for the payment of the salaries and expenses of the foreign representatives of the Government. In the early days of the Government a sum in gross was appropriated, leaving it to the executive to determine the grade of officers and countries to which they should be sent. Latterly, for very many years, specific sums have been appropriated for designated missions or employment, and as a rule the omission by Congress to make an appropriation for any specific post has heretofore been regarded as an indication of a wish on the part of Congress which the executive branch of the Government respected and complied with. The only provision in any passage which I have indicated, I assume that the intention of the provision is only to exercise the constitutional prerogative of Congress over the expenditures of the Government, and fix a time on which the compensation of certain diplomatic and consular officers shall cease, and not to invade the prerogative of the Executive by which I should be compelled to resist, and my present object is not to discuss or dispute the wisdom of failing to appropriate for the several offices, but to guard against a construction that might possibly be placed on the language used as implying a right in the legislative branch to direct the closing or discontinuing of any of the diplomatic or consular offices of the Government.

[Signed.] U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1876.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16, 1876.

CONDITION OF MR. KERR.

The following dispatch from Speaker Kerr's son, was received here at 2:15 to day:

ROCKBRIDGE ALUM SPRINGS, VA., August 15.—Father's condition is unchanged since yesterday. Our hope is weakening. All of it is in the timely arrival of Dr. Pope, and his power to give him instant relief, otherwise my father's time is short. He is wonderfully calm and resigned, speaking only of his death in its effects upon those he loves.

[Signed.] SAMUEL B. KERR.

COLORED VOTERS OF THE SOUTH TO BE PROPERLY PROTECTED.

Secretary Cameron has written the following to General Sherman:

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1876. }

To General W. T. Sherman, commanding United States Army:

SIR: The House of Representatives of the United States, on the 10th inst., passed the following preamble and resolution, viz.:

WHEREAS, The right of suffrage prescribed by the Constitution of the several States, and by the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

"ARTICLE 15, *Section* 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

"SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation;

"And whereas, the right of suffrage so prescribed and regulated should be faithfully maintained and observed by the United States and the several States and citizens thereof; and whereas, it is asserted that the exercise of the right of suffrage in some of the States, notwithstanding the efforts of all good citizens to the contrary, resisted and controlled by fraud, intimidation and violence in such cases as to defeat the object of the amendment is defeated; and whereas, all citizens, without distinction of race, class or color, are entitled to the protection conferred by such article; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the House of Representatives, That all attempts by force, fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to obstruct the free exercise of the right of suffrage in any State should meet with certain, condign and effectual punishment, and that in any case which has heretofore occurred or shall hereafter occur in which violence or murder has been or shall be committed by one race or class upon the other, the prompt prosecution and punishment of the criminal or criminals in any court having jurisdiction is imperatively demanded, whether the crime be one punishable by fine or imprisonment, or one demanding the penalty of death."

The President directs in accordance with the spirit of the above, you are to hold all the available force under your command not now engaged in subduing the savages of the Western frontier, in readiness to be used upon call or requisition of the proper legal authorities for the purpose of keeping without distinction of race, color or political opinion in the exercise of the right to vote, as guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment, and in the enforcement of certain, [illegible] and effectual punishment upon persons who shall attempt by fraud, terror, intimidation or otherwise to prevent the free exercise and right of suffrage as provided by law. The United States, and have such force so distributed as to be able to render prompt assistance in the enforcement of law. Such additional orders as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of these instructions will be given to you from time to time, after consultation with the law officers of the Government. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

A WEEKLY LIST OF UNITED STATES PATENTS

issued to the inventors of Pennsylvania and Ohio for the week ending August 8, 1876, and each patent in the list will bear this date. Reported expressly for the COMMERCIAL by A. H. Evans & Co., Patent Solicitors, May Building, Washington, D. C.:

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. Bonta, New Brighton—Furnace.
S. Henshall, Philadelphia—Boot and shoe machine.
W. M. Conway, Pittsburgh—Car wheel.
Klein & Gerber, Pittsburgh—Forming pick eyes.
J. Beamer, Manor Station—Spring pillow.
C. A. Bretz, St. Clair—Corpse cooler.
O. Ishe, Lancaster—Fruit wagon.
J. C. Middletown, Norristown—Railroad switch.
W. H. Rittenhouse, Norristown—Nail plate feeder.
T. Thorn, St. Clair—Sash fastener.
J. R. Newman, Franklin—Bed bottom.
H. J. Fritz, Lebanon—Feed cutter.
M. C. Hawkins, Edinboro—Lock, two cases.
H. R. Heyl, Philadelphia—Sewing books.
W. Sellers, Philadelphia—Compressing pudler balls.
J. Birkentine, Philadelphia—Hydrant.
Trade Mark.—P. Wunderlic, Philadelphia—Candy.

OHIO.

Cope & Maxwell, Hamilton—Pump.
Diana & Abbott, Cincinnati—Steam radiator.
J. Holland, Cincinnati—Pen case.
J. J. Lebean, Cincinnati—Molding flask.
J. R. Abbott, Cincinnati—Steam radiator.
F. C. Weis, Cincinnati—Railroad switch.
L. S. Currie, Caldwell—Gate latch.
A. R. Groves, Cheviot—Corn drill.
W. H. Langhead, Hamilton—Feather renovator.
W. N. Bell, Montpelier—Plow.
S. D. Purdy, Cleveland—Baling press attachment.
J. E. Shomacker, Dayton—Music stand, two cases.
M. Strigel, Toledo—Photographic camera stand.
Reissue.—J. D. Jones, Columbiana—Grain drill.
Trade Mark.—Noe & Forbes, Cincinnati.—Medical pad.

PARKER CITY, PA.

The Seaboard Pipe Line—Contracts for Pipe Made—Route Located—Line to be Completed December 1st—Stabbing Affray.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKER CITY, PA., August 11, 1876.

The Pennsylvania Transportation Company consummated contracts this afternoon with the Pipe Manufacturers' Association for three hundred miles of pipe. Operations will commence immediately, and the line to the seaboard completed before the first of December. The engineers of the line are now receiving bids for pumps and boilers. The route is definitely located, and bonds are being taken rapidly at par.

A Banquet was given to a party of heavy Eastern capitalists at the Frisbee Hotel, this afternoon, by prominent operators in the lines. Speeches were made by Henry Harley, John M. S. Williams, President of the Union Pacific Railroad; F. Prentice, General Manager of the Wabash Railroad.

In a stabbing affray last night about midnight, Jack Lyon and a man named Parsons stabbed Brown and Early, the former in the stomach, the latter in the back of the neck. Early is in a critical condition. The assailants were arrested and committed to jail in Kittanning. They are said to have come up from Pittsburgh yesterday.

A DRUNKEN DEMON.

**He Endeavors to Murder

INFANT MORTALITY IN SUMMER

Its Cause and Cure—Proper Food for Infants—Bottle-Fed Babies—Mothers Responsible for Cholera Infantum—Pure Milk, Pure Water and Fresh Air.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Dr. Snively's report of deaths in this city during the month of July, just passed, deserves more than a passing notice.

From it we see that there were, during that month, a total mortality of 342. Of these 229, or sixty-four per cent., were children under five years of age.

This fearful mortality among children does not differ much from the mortality in former years.

During the months of July, August and September, 1874, out of a total mortality of 1069 in this city, 672, or 62.86 per cent., were children under five years of age.

During the corresponding months in 1875, the total number of deaths was 889. Of these 545 were children under five years of age, or 61.30 per cent. of the total mortality.

This terrible mortality among the innocent and helpless, among those who look to us for protection and care, should receive attention from every man and woman in this city. It should cause us all to pause and reflect, and to ask the questions: What are the causes of this fearful death-rate among children? And what can be done to prevent it?

Gastro-intestinal catarrh, which includes cholera infantum, and the summer complaint of children, is the most prolific of all causes of infant mortality.

This disease is caused by faulty alimentation. During the intense heat of summer, when the vital powers of all are lowered, the digestive organs are in a feeble condition, and unless food in proper quantities and of proper quality is taken, it becomes a source of irritation, is not digested, causes gastro-intestinal catarrh, the symptoms of which are vomiting, diarrhœa, collapse, followed, if not relieved, by death.

THE PROPER FOOD FOR INFANTS.

The natural food of all animals which suckle their young is the milk drawn direct from the mother's breast. Among the inferior mammalia it is rare to find an animal which does not so nourish its young. Much as has been said, and written, and sung of the devotion of the human mother for her child, in this respect she suffers by comparison with inferior animals. And it is also a fact that the more civilized people become, the more common it is for women not to suckle their own offspring. The reasons for this are various. Thus, as in civilized society it is a disgrace for a woman to bring forth an illegitimate child, the consequence is, that to escape the shame many of these civilized so begotten are abandoned by their mothers. Again many women, owing to feeble health, either inherited from feeble parents or brought upon themselves by the enervating habits of fashionable society, cannot suckle their own offspring. They would, perhaps, esteem it a great privilege to do so, but they have no milk in their breasts. There is still another large class of women who do not nourish their own young. They have health and strength, breasts full of milk, yet they refuse to give it to their own children.

The duty of suckling her young is too confining for the woman of fashion; it would keep her from the party or the ball. Neither can the wife of business, the woman descend to such an humble duty; nursing is not her sphere; her child must be brought up upon the bottle, for she is needed in the pulpit, the bar or at the forum.

It seems to me that if society fully understood how terrible the risk is to the bottle-fed baby, legislation, and, what is more, effort might be made at reformation in this respect. And no woman with any moral sense would be willing to subject her offspring to such a risk.

Some idea of the great mortality among bottle-fed babies may be gathered from the following quotations:

Watterville, a recent author, says: "The average mortality among the children of foundlings in the hospitals is fifty (50) per cent. during the first year." *Dr. Bertillion* remarks that sixteen thousand newly born children are annually sent out of Paris into the country to be nursed. Three thousand are cared for as cheaply as possible. Of these 3,000 half die in the first year. Of the remaining 13,000, who are better cared for, nearly one-third die in the same period.

The Bavarian, Dr. Juget, represents things as even worse. He says: "Bad mothers there in some of the districts, even among the lower class, hardly ever suckle their young. More than one-half of these children die within twelve months after birth."

Dr. Stephen Rodgers, of New York, says: (Med. Record, vol. 3, page 342), of "The Infant Hospital of New York City," that it, according to the records, was never much less than eighty-five per cent., but excluding infants from time to time adopted, it is believed, that only seventy survived the year 1865. In 1866 a separate hospital was established, the infants tenderly cared for, but the mortality continued about the same. In 1867, "in which the wet nurse system was introduced and since then the improvement has been manifest."

These reports have been gathered principally from public institutions; and although the mortality among those walls, is perhaps a little greater than among bottle-fed babies in private life, still the difference is not very great. These are not the figures upon which to base a calculation, but have no doubt but that even in private life fifty per cent. of all bottle-fed babies die during their first year.

Cannot something be done to prevent this annual slaughter of the innocents? It seems to me that society, which is so exacting in its mandates, and which would censure responsible for this great evil, might do something. It is careful to exclude from its ranks the poor girl, who for a single moment has yielded to the temptations of the seducer and has fallen; but for the woman who neglects her own infant, a being which she has brought into the world, for nutriment it to droop and die for want of the nourishment which she alone can give—for such a woman the fashionable world has no censure. But to the eye of Him who looketh upon the heart, can any one doubt but that the latter is more guilty than the former?

In the language of the author of the Ginx Baby: "Were I a woman—and it is the best thing I could wish to be this side of Heaven—I could imagine no greater ecstasy than to enfold with motherly arms my own flesh and blood while I drew from my own a conscious y pure fountain, the spring flow of life." Would that these were the sentiments of our fashionable women. Then every woman who could, but did not, nurse her child would be an object of pity, and the woman who *could*, but did not, an object of contempt. And then one of the most prolific causes of infant mortality would be removed from civilized society.

THE NEXT BEST FOOD.

After the human milk the next best food for babies is the milk of the goat or cow. Notwithstanding what has been said of the superiority of human milk, many children are successfully reared upon other food.

Romulus and Remus, the founders of the Roman Empire, are said to have been suckled by a she wolf, a better mother than many a baby has in what is called civilized society. When human milk cannot be obtained we are forced to rely upon the milk of some other animal, and for this purpose we usually look to the goat or the cow; and, provided the milk is fresh, we have not seen any reason to prefer one more than the other. We have had about equal success with both, and in some cities a milk inspector is provided to analyze the milk, to see that it has not been tampered with. It is, perhaps, well enough to see that the citizens are not sold water, or chalk, for milk; but after a course of investigation we are satisfied that as a food for babies the milk is not much injured in this way. It is seldom adulterated with anything worse than water. The poorest milk, provided always that it be fresh, is a better article of food for babies than anything else, except good milk. Nor is there any reason that "cow's milk" is better than the mixed milk from many cows.

The great care should be to see that the milk is fresh when fed. During the hot weather milk soon becomes sour, and unless the greatest care be taken to obtain it fresh, and properly preserve it after it is obtained, the child will seldom get fresh milk. We have known a mother so careful of the milk which she gave to her baby, that before feeding it she would inquire carefully into all the antecedents of the cow from which it was obtained—its age, the age of its calf, how the cow was cared for and upon what food it was fed. She even tested the milk in the morning and evening with the lactometer. Yet this same woman was so careless of the milk after it came into her possession that her child often got fresh milk which had commenced to turn sour.

Now if she had been careless about all other matters relating to the milk, excepting its sweetness, she would have done more for the health of her children.

During the hot weather of the summer, when the thermometer is in the vicinity of ninety, all animal and vegetable substances undergo rapid decomposition. Milk is no exception to this rule. For this reason all who can afford such a luxury should keep their own cow. It is hardly to be expected that milk which has been churned by being hauled over the cobble stones in carts for hours together, with the rays of the hot sun screaming upon the cans, can be it food for any child. It is often sour before being delivered to the purchaser. Therefore, all who have the care of young children, who cannot keep a cow or goat, should see to it, as they value the lives of those committed to their care, that the milk is brought direct from the cow to their residence, and during the hottest weather two or three times a day, that it is at once placed in a refrigerator of its own. A very convenient refrigerator can be made by placing a large lump of ice in the bottom of a common butter crock. In this way, and in this way only, can milk be kept sweet during the hot months of summer.

THE NECESSITY OF PROVIDING CHILDREN WITH WATER TO DRINK.

Another cause of the great mortality among children is the neglect to provide them with cold water to drink.

This, especially during the hot weather of summer, is the source of more deaths of young infants than all other causes combined.

The explanation is simple. The little ones during the hot weather perspire freely. This would be the case if they were entirely naked, but as is too often the case they are kept sweltering under clothing or blankets. The water which they lose by perspiration causes them to be very thirsty, they cry for water. If the water is offered they will drink freely of any fluid which is offered to them. The fluid which is offered is usually milk, often milk which has become sour by the extreme heat. The child is thirsty, but not hungry, but not getting the water, which it does want, it drinks the milk, which it does not want.

The consequence is, the child's stomach becomes overloaded with food which it has not the power to digest. This food, instead of nourishing, is a source of irritation to the child's stomach and bowels; causes vomiting, purging, cholera infantum and death.

Children to whom no water is offered in hot weather are like men cast away at sea with no fresh water to drink to cool their parched tongues and quench their tormenting thirst. These men will drink of the salt sea water, and it is said that they go mad with the distressing thirst which they have thereby increased.

The salt water which these poor shipwrecked mariners are compelled to drink, is largely more fatal to them than is the sour milk which is often the only fluid offered to the thirsty child.

Water is the *sine qua non* in the management of children during the hot weather of summer. Even children at the mother's breast should often be offered water. But to children *taken* to the table it is indispensable. It is their life. It quenches thirst, supplies the place of the water lost by perspiration, keeps up the perspiration which thus cools the body, maintains the proper temperature of the body, and makes the little one comparatively comfortable. It will do all this, and it will do more: For if the child is taken from the mother's breast it would refuse food when not hungry, and would never drink milk when the milk was sour. The consequence would be that it would only take milk when the milk was sweet, and in quantities which it would be able to digest.

Stephen Rodgers, M. D., of New York, in his article says: "I am ready to stake my reputation as an observer, student of nature and practitioner upon the declaration that there is no support in physiology, in pathology nor in practice for the popular and extensive professional idea that water to satisfy thirst can do any infant harm. The idea that it disturbs the stomach, that it weakens that organ and prevents digestion, no matter when given, is all clap-trap without a shadow of foundation in truth. This is a very mild term to use relating to these fancies which have taken into account the untold misery and even mortality they annually produce in the rearing of infants and children."

Although these are the sentiments of our most intelligent physicians they are far from being received by the mass of the people. There is no question in the minds of many people against giving infants cold water to drink, as great and about as sensible as that which existed not many years ago against the use of cold water by patients suffering with fever.

Come with me and I will show you a picture, the like of which is seen daily by every physician in this city, and practically among the poor in our large cities. It is the month of August. The thermometer ranges between 80 and 90. In a narrow street in the centre of our city there lives a family of two rooms. This man cannot keep a servant, and the wife is doing her own kitchen work and watching the baby at the same time. The door is open, and we have in the room heating the kitchen to a furnace heat, a table upon which are the unwashed dishes of the previous meal; a few chairs scattered around the wall; and between the stove and uncurtained window is the crib in which lies the baby sweltering under a blanket. The mother has just called to the child which he has been attending a week; its eyes are sunken in their sockets; its nose is pinched; its skin is wrinkled; its eyes are half closed and glassy, and the flies crawl unnoticed over its face.

"Well ma'am, how is your child to-day?" is the question asked by the doctor.

"Oh! Doctor, I don't think he will ever do any good just commencing purging all the time since you left yesterday," is the reply.

"Have you offered the baby any water to-day?" is the next question put by the doctor.

"No, doctor. Mrs. Maginnis was in and said it would not agree with him; his stomach was too delicate, and it would make him vomit the more."

"Does he take his food?" is the next question.

"Yis, doctor; but it is no sooner down than it is up again."

"Let me see what you are feeding your child!"

Here the child's bottle containing milk is searched from out the mass of unwashed dishes upon the table, where it has been lying with the direct rays of the sun streaming upon it. Of course, its contents are found to be sour.

Here the doctor, either disgusted that his directions have been entirely disregarded, and knowing that the case is now abandons the child to its inevitable fate, or, if he is an unusually patient man, as he should be to be a doctor, he delivers the same lecture to the woman of which he has given every day for a week about the necessity of giving the child water to drink, keeping its milk fresh and sweet, and how to take care of the sick child, blanket off the child and carry it out into the pure air.

He returns again to see it, the next day, and finds that the milk and not the woman is feeding her child is still sour, the child is still sweltering under the blanket, it has had no water to drink, and that it is dying. This is no fancy picture. Similar cases can be seen any day during the hot weather among the poor in our large cities.

Nor is this dread of giving children cold water to drink confined to the poor. Even philosophers as yet see no way out of the muddle. Neither Wall street, in New York, nor Lombard street, in London, apply them remedy. Speculation will this time follow and not lead the people, for neither the people must begin substantial improvement.

—The last of the joint-stock banks in London to pay interest on "current accounts" has surrendered, and the practice is virtually at an end. The Bank of London and Mexico alone retains the old practice, and the largest joint-stock banks gave it up long ago, but without making any fuss about it. The theory is that the "economic conditions of the time" require the change, and it is to say, the cost of carrying current accounts, which do not pay, and are solely useful except on grounds of benevolence; and however it may be elsewhere, in London this has not been considered a legal duty. The increased cost of banking facilities to the public in London is lower now than ever before, and this last change is comparatively interesting as another step in the same direction.

—The total capital of fire and marine insurance companies in this State is $8,081,018; the gross assets being $20,000,000. The aggregate premiums during 1875 was $11,722,753, while the total expenditures were $9,982,415, of which $3,898,392 were for losses paid, and $1,141,617 for dividends to stockholders. Of the 111 companies of the companies, including reinsurance and capital, are $22,530,647, while their surplus over all liabilities, except capital, is $5,550,371. The risks, written during 1875 aggregated $664,326,926, and the total risks January 1, 1876, were $916,712,122.

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5-20's, 1867, registered	119½	119½	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	119½	119½	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-2 s, 1868, registered	121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-2 s, 1868	121	121	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	116	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, registered	116	116	.....	.....	.....	.....
Currency 6's	128½	128½	.....	.....	.....	128
7-30's, 1st series	107⅞	107⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Union Tel.	71⅞	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼
Quicksilver	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24¼
Panama	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
American Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States Ex.	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erie	.....	.....	.....	106	.....	106½
Erie preferred	148⅞	149	.....	.....	.....	148¾
Michigan Central	93	93	.....	.....	.....	93
Michigan Southern	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	.....	54⅝
Illinois Central	140	139¾	139¾	139¾	.....	139¾
Cleveland & Pitts.	.....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....
Chicago & Northwest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. pr ferred	63½	63½	63½	63½	.....	63½
Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	.....	107⅝
St. Paul common	37½	37½	37½	37½	.....	37½
Do. preferred	71½	71½	70⅞	70⅞	.....	70⅞
N. Y. Central	.....	.....	106	106	.....	106
Ohio & Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
Ft. Wayne	93	93	94	94	94	94
Harlem	.....	.....	137½	.....	.....	141
Hannibal & Jos.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Atlantic & Pac. pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
W. U. & P.	.....	.....	33½	33½	.....	33½
Canton Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver pref.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

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United Cos. of N. J.	139	140	.....
Phila., Titusville & Buf	.....	.....	10
Lehigh Valley	.....	.....	50¼
Allegheny Valley 7-30's	101½	.....	.....
Central Transportation	44½	.....	.....
Empire Transportation	.....	.....	.....
P. C. & St. L. m. b.	82	.....	.....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 111¾.

MONEY.

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Do. preferred	13	Ft. Wayne	103½
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Wells-Fargo Ex	69	Do. preferred	13¾
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Michigan Central	93	Indiana Central	35¾
Panama	128	Burlington & Q	120
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Do. preferred	85¾	Do. land grants	105
C., C., C. & I	46¾	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	95¾
N. J. Central	92¾		

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 16, 1876.

No news of particular interest can be reported of business among bankers to-day, the situation being dull and unchanged in all important respects. The transactions at the banks do not increase materially, though there are some unmistakable indications of an improvement in certain departments of business. The loan market continues excessively supplied with both corporate and private capital seeking investment, the requirements of investors looking more toward security than high rates of interest. The offerings of prime commercial paper are by no means large, and rates would rule quite low were any considerable business done outside of the usual routine. As it is, discounts are quotable as heretofore at 6 per cent. on prime collaterals; 6@7 per cent. on gilt-edged business paper of the best names; 7 @9 per cent. on first class commercial paper. Good real estate mortgages are sought after with some eagerness by capitalists, and a large amount of money could be obtained on such security at 6@10 per cent.; borrowers on such security are not numerous, however. Local securities of a solid character are in fair request, and the shares of the best city banks rule at good prices. No news of importance in this line has transpired this week.

—Intelligence is given elsewhere of the sale of the gold obtained by the sale of the Alabama claims five per cents at 111.2⅜@111.35, which was a good price, being fully up to, if not in excess of, the average price of gold during the day. It is somewhat difficult for the untiated to understand why the sale of the bonds might not have been made originally for the legal tender notes, instead of going through the double process of selling them for gold with the $500,000 limitation, and then turning the gold into greenbacks as was done to-day. Had the sale been made for greenbacks directly, without the $500,000 limitation, there can be no doubt that the bids of a large number of small investors would have been attracted, while as it was they were doubly debarred from purchasing both by the sale for gold which is not a very accessible commodity, and by the provision requiring all bids to be up to $500,000. There is probably some reason for conducting the sales in this manner, but they are so recondite as not to be generally known. We are glad to learn from the following dispatch that the Government is taking steps for negotiating the new loan of four and a half per cent. bonds. A special to the New York *Commercial* from Washington says: "The new four and a half loan of $50,000,000 will be brought out in a short time. There is the greatest competition for the control of it among foreign and domestic bankers. I is thought that all parties in London and New York will be brought together by the Administration. Neither the President nor Secretary favors exclusive negotiations."

—The financial columns of the New York *Herald* seem at present to be under the influence of Ursa Major, and therefore a gloomy view of the financial and commercial situation is taken. As it is well to see all sides of the subject, even the most unfavorable, we extract as follows from a recent issue of the *Herald*:

"Let us remember that such low prices as are recorded to-day would have attracted millions of capital, and stocks have gone skywards. But this is not so. In the whole history of Wall street for many years when, without the direct influence of a panic, confidence remained long shaken as it is, the more difficult to impart impetus to trade. Money is abundant at one per cent. and over with thanks to the borrower. Yet it no longer seeks investment in stocks or obeys the whims of stock and produce speculators. Many reports now find few victims outside of those who have already been seduced by false promises. The genuine bear movement is at an end, and while ago were pointed out admiringly lie in ruins. The legitimate results of corporate wells as of individual extravagance are observable on every side. The war between the railroads and the steamboats has practically ended has taken the place of the co-operative union which formerly existed, and the interests of in terest are as distant as at the beginning. The grain harvest of the world promises to be so abundant as to leave little room for alarm we of America will find an outlet for our surplus crop anywhere save in Europe, and our railroads are practically fully compete with other producing countries we may be compelled to further reduce rates. The commercial problem is undetermined and the silver question yet chaotic. Is it a wonder that capitalists, timid by nature, hold clutch their millions tighter, or that great enterprises are held in leash awaiting the development of the future? Under the circumstances the investments is confined to supplying immediate wants, and the few purchases of railroad securities at 50@60 per cent. below the highest prices recorded within the last two years are made with a view to a speedy profit, and not for permanent investment. Stocks are now comparatively low, and the present prices will be remembered with regret by the purchasers of to-day."

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GOVERNMENTS.

U.S. coupons, 1881	120½	10-40's, registered	117¼
5-20's, 1865	113½	10-40's, coupons	117¾
5-20's, 1865, new	113¾	New 5's	120¾
5-20's, 1867	119¼	Currency 6's	128
5-20's, 1868	121		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¼	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, new	46¼	Missouri 6's	107
Virginia, old	37		

LONDON, August 16, 5 P. M.—The market for silver is unsettled, and no quotations can be given. India Council bills to the value of £2,150,000 were sold to-day at the rate of 1s. 8¾d per rupee. Consols 96 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 106; do 1867, 107½; 10-40's, 107, ex-coupon; new 5's, 103⅝. Railroad securities—New York Central 98; Erie 12¾; do preferred 20.

PARIS, August 16.—Rentes 106 francs 40 centimes.

FRANKFORT, August 16.—United States bonds—New 5's 103⅝.

GENEVA, August 16.—Two banks in this city have suspended, causing a renewal of the financial crisis.

NEW ORLEANS, August 16.—Gold 111¾. Sight exchange on New York ¾ per cent. premium. Sterling 505.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, August 16, 1876. }

There were few important changes in the general aspect of trade matters to-day. The feeling on the whole was sluggish though improved in some respects from the extreme dullness of the early part of the month. Some activity was noted among the dry goods houses, although a portion of the apparent increase was due to preparations for the fall trade just opening. Grain and produce were only moderately active at the best, and in some respects were decidedly stagnant without quotable alteration in value from the inactive and declining tendency previously noted. Groceries are moving steadily, though not very freely, with sugars showing an upward tendency, while cotton rules firm. Other lines of trade are steady and rather quiet.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, in this city, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	2,014	Apples, bbls	100
Corn, bus	1,200	Cheese, lbs	160
Wheat, bus	1,675	Butter, pkgs	25
Oats, bus	1,033	Beans, bbls	10
Potatoes, bus	110	Bacon, lbs	107
Hay, bales	201		

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks:

	Last week	This week	Total.
Flour, bbls	8,168	6,234	14,402
Apples, bbls	175	1,236	1,411
Cheese, boxes	1,311	2,489	3,800
Corn, bus	9,993	7,193	17,186
Oats, bus	5,577	5,797	11,374
Rye, bus	2,425	1,441	3,866
Potatoes, bus	10,016	11,200	21,216
Butter, pkgs	203	258	461
Beans, bbls	10,355	13,121	23,476
Bacon, lbs	683	1,004	1,687
Hay, bales	1,220	1,489	3,089
Hides, pcs	260	781	1,041

The amount of grain received at the elevator from July 1st, 1875, to July 1st, 1876, was as follows:

	Bushels.
Wheat	276,000
Corn	141,161
Rye	64,148
Total	1,172,116

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The market continues rather sluggish, but is, on the whole, more active than for some time past, the volume of business being about two-thirds what it was two years ago. Wheat is steady with further inquiry reported, and a good demand for No. 2 red and qualities, the new crop of winter being in market to a limited extent. We quote new winter at $1 16@1 16 for reds and 17@1 20 for amber and white. Old winters are rather nominal at $1 18 @1 20 for prime to choice red and amber, and $1 @1 15 for Ohio and Pennsylvania. Corn is arriving in moderate volume and the demand is fairly active, and steady at former rates, with thanks to the borrower. Yet it no longer seeks investment in stocks or obeys the whims of stock and produce speculators. Many reports now find few victims outside of those who have already been seduced by false promises. The genuine bear movement is at an end, and while ago were pointed out admiringly lie in ruins. The legitimate results of corporate wells as of individual extravagance are observable on every side. The war between the railroads and the steamboats has practically ended has taken the place of the co-operative union which formerly existed, and the interests of interest are as distant as at the beginning. The grain harvest of the world promises to be so abundant as to leave little room for alarm we of America will find an outlet for our surplus crop anywhere save in Europe, and our railroads are practically fully compete with other producing countries we may be compelled to further reduce rates. The commercial problem is undetermined and the silver question yet chaotic. Is it a wonder that capitalists, timid by nature, hold clutch their millions tighter, or that great enterprises are held in leash awaiting the development of the future? Under the circumstances the investments is confined to supplying immediate wants, and the few purchases of railroad securities at 50@60 per cent. below the highest prices recorded within the last two years are made with a view to a speedy profit, and not for permanent investment. Stocks are now comparatively low, and the present prices will be remembered with regret by the purchasers of to-day."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

August 16, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	111¼
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	120½	120½	120½	.....	.....	120½
5-20's, 1865	113⅝	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, (new)	113⅝	113⅝

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

THE imports at New York for the month of July were $20,033,019, which is the lowest for that month since 1865. Last year they were $37,119,138. The exports for the month of domestic produce were $24,313,669, against $23,681,774 in the same month last year. The total exports of the month were $33,378,348, against $30,414,770 for the same period last year.

THERE is a paper published at Mifflin, in this State, which is very much troubled about Republican "corruption." As one of its editors is under bonds to answer a charge of defrauding the State Treasury, it would be more modest in him if he would turn a little of his attention to Democratic "corruption." He would not have far to go for a text and illustration.

THE July earnings of the railroads, so far as indicated by the partial returns published by the New York *Bulletin*, show a reduction compared with last year. Upon 12,282 miles of road, there has been a falling off amounting to $324,069. This is the first time this year that the monthly statements have shown any retrogression. Comparing the gross earnings, for the first seven months of the year, there is an aggregate increase of $1,713,000, or at the rate of seven per cent.

ACCORDING to the New York Savings Banks report, just published, there has been an actual falling off of $130,000 in deposits during the last six months, the small increase in resources coming entirely from the swelling of surplus. The total resources on the first of July were $207,370,653, against $205,415,425 on the first of January; $196,335,104 on January 1, 1875, and $184,414,855 January 1, 1874. But, though the deposits have decreased, the number of depositors has increased by 22,000, or five per cent. The decline in the average deposit of each individual is conclusive evidence of the universality of the depression.

THE Democratic press talks loudly about Republican "machine politics," but if there be any one fact more patent than another, it is that TILDEN is now industriously, and without scruple, using all the mean and petty acts of the ward politician to make himself President of the United States. The shame of No. 59 Liberty street, New York, is known throughout the land. Scores of clerks are making out all sorts of documents from TILDEN'S own office or that of his nephew, which is the same thing, while the shallow pretense of keeping a Democratic national headquarters is kept up. It is the candidate working in his tortuous ways, seeking to elect himself, and trying by all the devices known to political knavery to delude the American people into the belief that he is an honest man and a sincere reformer.

THE Philadelphia *North American* gives the following table, showing the imports and exports for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875 and 1876:

EXPORTS.

Ports.	1875.	1876.
Philadelphia	$ 28,588,019	$ 40,254,075
Baltimore	37,630,637	31,216,307
Boston	29,187,175	36,041,892
New Orleans	71,461,272	83,897,691
New York	329,301,943	274,705,902
San Francisco	28,949,886	28,807,561
United States	$643,044,767	*$644,285,521

IMPORTS.

Ports.	1875.	1876.
Philadelphia	$ 24,236,387	$ 23,483,389
Baltimore	27,788,992	22,340,629
Boston	51,982,226	37,443,925
New Orleans	12,356,487	11,092,805
New York	368,637,589	311,712,910
San Francisco	29,697,463	34,085,481
United States	$533,909,153	*$476,498,258

*The reports not in yet from all the ports.

THE Republicans of the Seventh Congressional district, composed of Montgomery county and that part of Bucks not included in the Tenth district, have laid aside what is known as the conference system in making district nominations and adopted the plan of district conventions in which each county is allowed a representation proportioned to its vote. It is the system which prevails in most of the Western States.—*Washington Reporter.*

And it should prevail in this State, also. The conferee system is perilous to the peace of any party, and opens up a door for fraud which is extremely objectionable in that the nominations are easy and travel cheap, a joint convention of delegates from the several election districts in each of the counties composing a Senatorial or Congressional district is perfectly practicable, and free from all the objections to which the conferee system is subject. If our people are wise they will root out this vicious conferee system, and fall back upon the direct representatives of the people in making nominations.

IN EVERY State in which State Legislatures are to be chosen this fall, our friends should exert themselves to the utmost to elect Republican Representatives and Senators. The terms of twenty-six Senators will expire on the 4th of next March with the present Congress, and their successors in most instances will be chosen by Legislatures elected in the coming autumn. Of these Senators, sixteen are Republicans, nine Democrats, and one Independent. In addition to these the new State of Colorado will elect two Senators, and Louisiana will elect a second Senator in the Pinchback vacancy. Thus there will be twenty-nine seats to be filled by new men next March. The present Senate is divided between forty-two Republicans, twenty-nine Democrats and two Independents, giving the Republicans a majority of eleven. The next Senate will consist of seventy-six Senators. Hence, if the Democrats hold their present seats and elect nine other of the twenty-nine Senators to be chosen then, with a Democratic Vice President in the chair, they will control the Upper House of Congress. The New York *Evening Post* very pertinently says: "Persons who are not yet ready to hand over the Government entirely to the Democratic party can decide from these facts in what direction their influence should be exerted."

HERE is an illustration of the modus operandi by which the Democrats of Alabama carried that State at the late election, as detailed by the Alabama *State Journal*. The Bourbon managers of the different towns and cities agreed upon a plan to delay the registration of Republican voters by compelling each one who presented himself for registration to be vouched for by responsible citizens. If the voter could possibly find two "responsible" citizens to attest his citizenship, he was very fortunate, and even when he had done this, he was challenged when he attempted to deposit his ballot, and was then required to find two Democrats who would vouch for his *identity*. This new feature of the "all peace and quiet" policy, as may be imagined, proved to be as effective in destroying Republican votes as would the revolver and shot gun, under the old Kuklux regime. It was under this barbarous spirit and policy that thousands of Republican citizens in Mobile and elsewhere were robbed of the right of casting their ballots in the choice of rulers of the State. It was in this manner that the honest Republican majority in Alabama was destroyed and a Democratic majority of 40,000 rolled up. By this unjust assault upon the rights of American citizenship, not less than sixty thousand Republicans voters were prevented from casting their ballots in that State.

IT is the State Church in England that is making much the same trouble with the Roman Catholics aim to make here. The London correspondent of the *Churchman* says, in part:

"The National society maintains that the faith of the Established Church ought to form an integral part of the education for which so very large a portion of the people look to that church. The connection instinctively made in the minds of so great a part of the people, and which must be sustained by these religious guides, is unhappily crossed and thwarted by the introduction of the undiscriminating secularism of government education. Board schools, voluntary schools, church schools, are ever coming into collision, and the Church sees her work unsustained, if not thwarted, by the godlessness of political impartiality. So that it often happens that heavy school rates for the support of board schools are paid by those who are already largely under self-imposed expenses for the support of parish church schools, and they choose to pay both rather than abandon the latter. This would seem to be the fate of the Church, and makes her privileges on the one hand the obstacle to her work on the other. Such difficulties are among the grounds of prophecy against the Establishment with such as think the destruction of the national Church will prove a cure for most of the religious troubles that afflict the country."

Still there is more friendly talk and cooperation in that country between churchmen and dissenters than there used to be. Recently the Archbishop of Canterbury convened a meeting of bishops and nonconformists at Lambeth palace, which was very largely attended. The object of the meeting was "to afford opportunity to Christian ministers of different denominations to confer with the Archbishop and other bishops respecting the alleged progress of irreligious thought at the present time." It was a free talk, and the general tone was hopeful, and the Archbishop expressed a sense that the meeting had been useful, and that it was important for churchmen and dissenters to understand each other on questions of common interest.

DOUBLE-MINDEDNESS.

"A double-minded man," says the Apostle JAMES, "is unstable in all his ways;" and a double-minded party is but an aggregation of double-minded men. The most potent demonstration of this political instability is afforded by the letter of acceptance of Mr. TILDEN, which is so framed as to be interpreted in one section to mean exactly the reverse of the meaning given to it in another section. It was evidently made up with the purpose to deceive, and its author is as unworthy of confidence as a double-minded man is deserving of the apostolic denunciation.

The Baltimore *Gazette*, a Democratic oracle, says of this letter of acceptance that while its "style is somewhat cumbrous, it is not in the least ambiguous." This is a new discovery and worthy of a patent. The New York *Staats Zeitung*, a hard money paper, for instance, says of it:

The inflationists will find little consolation in his opinions on the finance question.

The inflationists, however, find a great deal of consolation in it, for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the leading inflation paper of the West, says:

Had any Western Democrat been nominated it is doubtful if he would have put into his letter of acceptance such pronounced professions in favor of the Western belief concerning the currency. * * * If there are any who are dissatisfied with the letter it must be the bullionists of the East.

But the bullionists of the East are *not* dissatisfied with it. They praise it loudly as just the thing they wanted, and the inflationists of the *Enquirer* stripe sing hosannahs to it as the very embodiment of *their* ideas.

Here, then, are two classes of thinkers, as wide apart as the poles on the currency question, and both accept the letter as expressive specially of their diverse views. Clearly the author of such a letter must either be wilfully cheating his supporters, or each of these rival factions are cheating themselves. Perhaps it would be safest to conclude that candidates and supporters are a set of cheats all round.

It cannot be otherwise than that a candidate who manages to satisfy the men of both factions on the currency question is dishonest, insincere and double-faced. A man cannot honestly be on both sides of the same question, and a sincere man would not attempt it. We venture to say that any Republican who should attempt such a trick would be exposed and abandoned at once by his party. It is only in the Democratic party that a man can dare such an impudent trick, and none but a Democrat could be brought to support a candidate who says one thing and means another. Mr. Orator Puff, who has two tones to his voice, is at home in his oratory only among a people who willingly give themselves up to be deceived.

But, while TILDEN allows himself to talk in a dubious way, so as to be understood differently in different sections, Mr. Oily-Gammon HOPKINS and Mr. Dogberry COCHRAN deliberately take their stand upon a double-ender platform, which does not speak dubiously but openly proclaims protection at one end and free trade at the other. Each candidate puts protection on the head with one hand and upholds free trade with the other. They both indorse the free trade candidates and the free trade platform adopted at St. Louis, and while cordially approving of the resolution in that platform which denounces protection and the present tariff, they also approve of protection to American industry. Are these men double-minded, or are they wilful deceivers? In either case they are the fit subjects of popular indignation. They have paid their money and they can take their choice.

"PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE"

This was the rallying cry of the Democracy of Pennsylvania in 1844, and it is now put forward as the war-shout for HOPKINS and Dogberry COCHRAN. The party in this county are for protection and free trade, both at the same time. Their County Convention indorses the St. Louis platform, which is for free trade absolutely, and in indorsing it an expression of belief is lugged in favoring "the wisdom and justice of protection to American industries." If any one doubts this double-facedness, let him read the following:

ALLEGHENY DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.	NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.
We, the Democracy of Allegheny county, * * * heartily indorse the declaration of the sound principles made by the St. Louis Convention, * * * affirm our steadfast belief in the wisdom and justice of protection to American industries.	We denounce the present tariff levied upon nearly four thousand articles, as a vast terpiece of injustice, inequality and false pretense. It yields a dwindling, not a yearly rising revenue. It has impoverished many industries to subsidize a few. It prohibits imports that might purchase the products of American labor. It has degraded American commerce from the first to an inferior rank upon the high seas. It has cut down the sales of American manufacturers at home and abroad, and depleted the returns of American agriculture and industry, followed by half our people. It costs the people five times more than it produces to the Treasury, obstructs the processes of production and wastes the fruits of labor. It promotes fraud and fosters smuggling, enriches dishonest officials and bankrupts honest merchants. We say that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue.

Here, in one utterance, they *denounce* protection, by indorsing the St. Louis platform, and declare their adherence to the protection they denounce! This is blowing hot and cold with the same breath, and riding two horses at once going in opposite directions. Contraction and inflation, in finance, and hard and soft money are combined in HENDRICKS and TILDEN; and now we have HOPKINS and Dogberry on the double-ender platform of hostility and devotion to protection, and earnest opposition to and approval of free trade.

We may add that this is the real position of both these candidates. They are for protection, they say; but their party and platform are for free trade, and they indorse both party and platform.

Can any Republican be seduced into voting for men who thus openly snuffify themselves and prove themselves unworthy of confidence?

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH STEEL.

The New York *Bulletin* furnishes the following evidence of the fact that American steel is gradually driving out English steel, even in England:

The English Board of Trade returns for June exhibit a decline in the exports of steel from Sheffield, which, on reflection, make a showing relative to the falling off in the manufacture there that is of no mean significance. The exports of the principal articles show a decrease of 22 per cent. from the total of the first of last year, while the exports for 1874 were 18 per cent. less than for the corresponding period of the preceding year. In short, a loss of £4,000,000 as shown on a six months' business of £18,000,000, and we have a statement from good authority to the effect that the diminution of foreign trade in iron, steel and hardware goods generally is greater than in almost any other large branch of English manufactures. It is true that the decrease in the money value of hardware exports is greater than in the quantity, but the dimunition of quantity is important. The Sheffield *Independent* states that while the exports of steel are falling off, the imports continue as large as ever; and further, that "the explanation is to be found in the fact that we are exporting steel at an average price of £36 a ton, and importing it at £15 a ton. Of course there is a vast difference in quality, but that is just where the shoe pinches. In regard to the common qualities of steel in which price rules, foreign manufacturers are not only driving us out of their markets, but competing with us in their own." Taking the first six months of the year as a criterion, it is shown that Sheffield is exporting, in round figures, home and foreign steel at the rate of 20,000 tons a year, and importing foreign steel at the rate of 10,000 tons a year, and while the exports are decreasing at the rate of 4,000 a year. It is admitted by manufacturers that, while a more depressed feeling has prevailed in past years, and work curtailed to smaller dimensions than at the present time, the pressure of foreign competition has never before been so seriously felt as now.

A FALSEHOOD NAILED.

GOVERNOR TILDEN said in his letter of acceptance that "the revenues are falling faster than appropriations and expenditures are reduced, leaving the Treasury with diminishing resources." The falsity of this statement is capable of the clearest proof, and it is surprising that even a bitter partisan, like TILDEN, should permit himself to be tempted into such a misrepresentation.

The reduction of the national debt in 1872-3 was $43,667,630; in 1873-4 it was $5,762,447; in 1874-5 it was $14,399,514, and in 1875-6 it was $29,249,381—a total in four years of $93,078,972. Now as this reduction is the measure of the surplus of receipts over expenditures it follows that our revenues are *not* falling faster than the reductions in appropriations.

The steady decline in expenditures in this period, exclusive of interest on the public debt is shown by the following figures: They were, in 1872-3, $185,594,556 80; reduced to $180,014,058 55 in 1873-4; to $171,529,848 27 in 1874-5; and to $158,216,526 10 in 1875-6. Here was a reduction in the cost of Government of twenty-seven millions in four years. The interest account has meanwhile been reduced four and a half millions more, so that the aggregate reduction of expenditures is almost thirty-two millions.

MORTON'S SPEECH.

We hope that none of our readers were deterred, by its length, from reading Senator MORTON'S speech. Whoever omitted a careful reading of it has lost the best treat of the season. For directness of statement, clearness of logic and sharpness of invective it has not been equalled by any speech of modern times. A friend, who is a good judge, assures us that, in his estimation, it throws SUMNER'S great Kansas speech into the shade, and surpasses in brilliancy even the speech against CATALINE; and we think this estimate will be put upon it by every one who peruses it. At any rate, it will amply repay the reader, and will stir in the coldest heart the pulsations of a renewed patriotism.

THERE is an increasing confidence among the Republicans of New York in their ability to carry that State in November. There is nothing more unpopular in New York than inflation, and if the suspicion gets around that the Democratic party is liable to be controlled by the soft-money element, TILDEN, with all of his much-vaunted organizing capacity, cannot carry the State. This suspicion has begun to get hold, and this is one reason for the increased Republican confidence. Another reason is, the lack of a strong Democratic candidate for Governor. The positive withdrawal of ex-Governor SEYMOUR has left the party with no substitute that can begin to compare with him in strength. There is a good deal of random talk about MANTON MARBLE, the late editor of the *World*, but it is nothing but talk. No sagacious Democrat would think seriously of running him for Governor. He has defeated his party too often in his erratic course as editor of the *World* to have its confidence now. The SEYMOUR faction will never forget that the *World* did its best to defeat him for President in 1868 by coming out after his nomination, and demanding his withdrawal from the ticket. The whole party remembers with scarcely less bitterness than the *World* opposed GREELEY'S nomination by the Democrats with such rancor that its support of him afterwards was useless. They remember also that this year the *World* fought TILDEN till the last moment, and that it supports him now in a half-hearted way that does him more harm than good. Another thing which hurts TILDEN is his peculiarly Democratic kind of civil service reform, which consists simply in putting those men in office who can help him most. Presidential aspirations. He has made non-appointments which have had any other object in view, and he has, in one case at least, refused to remove an officer for glaring neglect of duty. Men read his complacent remarks about reforming the civil service by "holding to account and displacing untrustworthy and incapable subordinates," and then inquire why he has not removed Sheriff CONNOR for allowing TWEED to escape? Neither the sheriff nor any of his subordinates have ever been punished for that disgraceful and utterly inexcusable neglect of duty. If this is a specimen of his civil service reform as Governor, what would he do at Washington with an innumerable army of office-seekers, hungry to starvation point with a fast of sixteen years' duration?

THE New York *Herald* thus graphically describes that municipality, upon the worst and most lawless classes of whose population TILDEN depends for the thirty five electoral votes of the State:

If New York had been governed for the past twenty-five years by a dynasty of Spanish brigands it could not be worse off than it is now. We have had good mayors during that time, not many of them, however—but the whole tendency of our government has been bad. One reason is that there has never grown up in New York that property qualification of municipal rule which is the glory and the safeguard of great cities. We hear our friends in the South talk about carpet-baggers, and the Irish journals here cease to complain of the evils of absenteeism. But the evils of carpet-baggism and absenteeism are felt here to a much greater degree than in South Carolina or Florida. The business classes, the professional classes, the merchants, those who sway mighty enterprises, to whom the city is indebted for its wealth and power, are robbed of its government. They look upon New York as a hotel or a mining camp. They remain here as long as they can earn money. Their work done, their money earned and invested, they have no further wish for New York. One has his home in Maine, another in Pennsylvania and a third in some sunny land beyond the seas, and he abandons the city through a busy career is a dream that they will spend their days in the loved homestead. The pride which the Englishman has in London, or the Frenchman in Paris, or even the Philadelphian in Philadelphia, is rarely seen in New York. The citizens are indifferent to their city. They have the same feeling about it that the traveler has about his hotel. So long as it does not burn down, and the waiters are tolerably civil, he can stand discomforts until he reaches home. As a consequence, therefore, the large intelligent interest of the people in public affairs, which underlies all true government, does not exist here.

There is no doubt, however, that New York is the model Democratic city of the world. It has more criminals than any city in the world, and it is the worst governed city in the world, the heads of each department being not only at constant loggerheads among themselves but with every other department. Rogues, like TWEED, can escape with impunity, and for these Democratic blessings each man, woman and child in the city pays $30 per annum in the shape of taxes. This is a fair illustration of the sort of national Democratic "reform" which would follow the election of TILDEN to the Presidency.

THE financial operations and balances of the United States Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30 were as follows: The aggregate receipts for the year were $287,482,039, again st $288,000,951 for the preceding fiscal year, a falling off of $518,012 as compared with 1875. The aggregate expenditures were $238,459,797, against $274,623,393, a reduction of $16,163,596 as compared with the preceding fiscal year. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year was $29,022,242, which is more than twice as great as the net balance for the preceding fiscal year, the balance for that year having been $13,376,658. The requirements of the sinking fund last year were $32,293,692, which leaves $3,271,450 as the difference between the surplus revenue and the requirements of that fund. Since March 1, 1869, the principal of the public debt has decreased $427,161,949, resulting in a saving of coin interest of $31,185,281. The largest reduction made in the public debt in any one year was in 1870, when the reduction was $102,643,881, and the lowest was in 1874, when the reduction was $4,730,427. The net revenue in 1870 was $411,255,748, or about thirty-three per cent. more than that for the last fiscal year. In this connection the New York *Times* says:

It should also be forgotten that the manner of disbursing the public funds is the real test by which the administration of the departments should be judged. The officers of the Treasury, it is true, may properly be held responsible for a faithful collection of the revenues, and that the revenues have been faithfully collected none have denied. That the revenues have fallen off is not owing to any lack of vigilance on the part of the Government, but to natural causes, which many months ago began to tell, and the effects of which are felt alike in Europe and America, the revenues of Great Britian for the last fiscal year showing even a more marked falling off than those of the United States. With the disbursements the officers of the Government have an intimate connection, and very much depends upon the fidelity with which they are guarded and the ability and sagacity manifested in their supervision.

IT is a significant fact that TILDEN has not the support of a single paper in Brooklyn, except the *Eagle*, which is controlled by a personal friend, who is also a "ring" contractor. The people of that city some years ago woke up from their absorbed devotion to mercantile pursuits to find themselves completely in the power of an organized gang of public plunderers. Millions of dollars had been wasted in opening streets and avenues for which there was no use in order that the favorites of the ring might make money on fraudulent contracts. Houses and lots by the hundred were sold for taxation, and the hard savings of many a man's lifetime were swept away because he could not pay the ruinous assessments laid upon his property. The people finding themselves in this plight, asked Governor TILDEN, the great "reformer," to help to crush out the ring, to prosecute the thieves, and to restore prosperity to the city. Not only were they insolently refused, but in order that his own selfish ends might be accomplished, aid and comfort was extended to their enemies. The people of Brooklyn have sore occasion to remember TILDEN, and they appeal to honest men everywhere throughout the country to help them defeat a man whose past promises of reform are yet unfulfilled, and who has the reputation of a reformer only where he is not known.

A DEMOCRATIC OPINION.

"First---Tilden cannot carry his own State in November.

"Second---He cannot carry any Northern State.

"Third---He is a hypocrite, a political swindler, has been a public plunderer, and is really the only disreputable candidate prominently named on the Democratic side.

"Fourth---He did what he could to defeat the Democratic party of the State of Ohio in 1875, expending his money and subsidizing the Eastern Democratic party to that end, knowing that Ohio's victory was his defeat, and loving Tilden more than the Democratic party. He has earned the enmity of the West and South.

"Fifth---He has sought that high office by methods so unprecedentedly shameless and disreputable that it would be an everlasting stigma upon a Democratic convention to nominate him, and a reproach upon the American people to elect him if nominated."---Cincinnati Enquirer.

The Pretenders—Preaching and Practicing

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The late political sermons by the Pretenders, Messrs. Tilden and Hendricks, certainly must appear to the intelligent wing of the Democratic party as most consummate buriesques. But they are not intended for that wing, which covers a very small portion of the voters in that party. They are evid ently intended for the other very large wing, the ignorant voters. These harangues will do the blessed work of driving the loyal and intelligent voters of the party into the Republican ranks. The political creed as set forth in these ingeniously written documents are plagiarisms from the Cincinnati Republican platform and Hayes and Wheeler's letters of acceptance. The only difference is in the dress. They are clad in the habiliments of Democratic "gush" and lies. Not intelligent American citizen can be made to believe that the nine billions of losses and debts caused by the Democratic rebellion, even if we were glossed over by the false logic of a Democratic reformer, are to be attributed to the Republican administration since the war? Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, therefore, like this would be very acceptable Republican electioneering documents. But why don't you practice what you preach? All of the practicing the Democratic party has done since the first attempt to dissolve the Union in 1832 by the Nullification act up through Jackson's administration, when was inaugurated the infamous "civil service policy, "to the victors belong the spoils," to the terrible rebellion of 1861, which was fostered and encouraged by Buchanan and his Cabinet, has been as diametrically opposed to the doctrines they now embody in their platform. And have they changed during the last eight years, or at any time since they were defeated in their attempt to destroy the Union, which they now would fain have the "dear people" believe they love so much? When were they converted? We are not aware of any Democratic day of Pentecost. Every measure of reconstruction by Congress up to the passage of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments were opposed by them. Not a single Democrat voted for these amendments. Can they now be trusted to keep them in force? The vote upon the Fourteenth amendment, which passed the House in joint resolution, June 8, 1866, by a vote of 120 yeas to 36 nays, has not a Democratic vote in its favor, and in the joint resolution proposing the Fifteenth amendment, January 30, 1869, which passed by a vote of 130 yeas to 52 nays, the Democrats voted in its favor. Have they reformed since 1869? Did they censure the Ku-Klux outrages? Do they believe there is any truth in the Mississippi election murders and frauds? Did their head lights and pretenders have a word of condemnation in their letters for their friend Butler in Lowell, who have been pronounced guilty of cruel, cold blooded murders at Hamburg, South Carolina? No! No!! No!!! Can they make the people of the North forget the record which is the glory and the safeguard of great cities. We hear our friends in the South talk about carpet-baggers, and the Irish journals here cease to complain of the evils of absenteeism. But the evils of carpet-baggism and absenteeism are felt here to a much greater degree than in South Carolina or Florida. The business classes, the professional classes, the merchants, those who sway mighty enterprises, to whom the city is indebted for its wealth and power, are robbed of its government. They look upon New York as a hotel or a mining camp. They remain here as long as they can earn money. Their work done, their money earned and invested, they have no further wish for New York. One has his home in Maine, another in Pennsylvania and a third in some sunny land beyond the seas, and he abandons the city through a busy career is a dream that they will spend their days in the loved homestead. The pride which the Englishman has in London, or the Frenchman in Paris, or even the Philadelphian in Philadelphia, is rarely seen in New York. The citizens are indifferent to their city. They have the same feeling about it that the traveler has about his hotel. So long as it does not burn down, and the waiters are tolerably civil, he can stand discomforts until he reaches home. As a consequence, therefore, the large intelligent interest of the people in public affairs, which underlies all true government, does not exist here.

There is no doubt, however, that New York is the model Democratic city of the world. It has more criminals than any city in the world, and it is the worst governed city in the world, the heads of each department being not only at constant loggerheads among themselves but with every other department. Rogues, like TWEED, can escape with impunity, and for these Democratic blessings each man, woman and child in the city pays $30 per annum in the shape of taxes. This is a fair illustration of the sort of national Democratic "reform" which would follow the election of TILDEN to the Presidency.

Governor Hendricks is first and always a demagogue. He has never revealed his character more perfectly than when he gave the Saratoga correspondent of the Philadelphia *Times* a synopsis of his letter of acceptance, allowing it to appear four days before that of Governor Tilden. Of course he denied that he had given it to the correspondent, but the letter itself vindicates the correspondent, for it shows in many instances he gave the precise language of the document in his dispatch. Furthermore, it has the ring and without fear of contradiction that the correspondent not only saw the manuscript, but it was read to him by Hendricks himself. The way in which he came about was simple enough. The correspondent, showing an admirable conception of Hendricks' character, wrote him a note, stating that "if he hoped to carry the Pennsylvania he would be wise to give his letter to the leading newspaper of Pennsylvania," or words to that effect. The shot took effect. Hendricks' fears is what is called an *ignis fatuus*.

It is a bluish, sickly light that flickers, as we

Along the edges of the swamps of all Democracy;

It lures the traveler away from safe and solid ground.

To flounder in the slimy bogs that riskily abound;

It only dupes the senses and imposes on the mind—

The Democratic platform meant to give no other kind.

Our Indiana voter should surrender all his doubt—

Reform that really is reform was totally left out.

The Tilden sort is nothing but a bastard, worthless light,

Like that which feebly, falsely gleams in dark of clouded night.

Where slow corruption hastens on the work of fear and blight.

And in the process makes a beam too faint to show the way.

—*Inter-Ocean.*

"Married, not mated"—Tilden and Hendricks.

The Dayton *Journal* says the translation of Tilden's name into Sioux would be Old-Man-Afraid-of-His-Letter.

Why is not Tilden's financial policy an infringement of the Goodyear Indian rubber patent?—*Utica Herald*

Tilden plants himself soft on the hard, Hendricks hard upon the soft part of the platform.—*Westliche Post, Indiana.*

If the man on the fence sits there till he has read and digested Governor Tilden's letter he won't get down in time to vote.

The Lafayette *Journal* pithily says that the Indianapolis *Sentinel* objects to General Ben. Harrison because he wears a clean shirt.

The Confederate Democratic objection to General Ben. Harrison is that his grandfather was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Charles H. Treat, a leading citizen of Bath, Maine, and heretofore a Democrat, has declared for Hayes and Wheeler, and addressed a Republican meeting in that city on Tuesday evening last.

Henry Armitt Brown, the brilliant young orator of Philadelphia, who wields a strong influence among the younger patriots of the day, has decided, though an ardent Bristow man, to take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler.—*Boston Globe.*

The Republican nominations for Congress in Maine are now complete. They are: First district, Thomas B. Reed; Second, William P. Frye; Third, Edwin Flye, (vacancy,) Stephen D. Lindsey; Fourth, Lewellyn Powers; Fifth, Eugene Hale.

C. J. P. Cresop, of Randolph county, West Virginia, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, signalized his return home by tearing an American flag to pieces and throwing these under his horses' feet. He leads the Tilden hosts in his neighborhood.

The New York *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that General Anderson, Democratic member of Congress from Illinois, is disgusted with Tilden's letter. He thinks that a majority of the Democrats in that State will vote the Cooper and Cary greenback ticket.

A New Hampshire Congressman went home last spring, promising not to return until the Granite State elected a Democratic Governor. The M. C. is supposed to be traveling yet. He has passed Weston, overhauled Sergeant Bates, and is close upon the tracks of the Wandering Jew.

C. H. Bressler, has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of York county, James Fulton for State Senator; Stephen Keeler, John E. Beard, D. D. Meyers and Charley Frey for the Legislature; W. H. Emig for Director of the Poor, and George W. Holzinger for Jury Commissioner.

Twenty-five thousand colored Republicans abstained from voting in Alabama on Monday last. The knives and pistols of the White Liners served as challengers at the polls. "If you vote you will get killed," quoth Mr. White Liner, and the colored voters were compelled to succumb. —*Washington Chronicle.*

The New York *Sun*, in announcing that Appleton Oaksmith, a former slave trader, is now the President of a Tilden club at Moorehead, North Carolina, congratulates itself upon this gentleman's reform. The congratulation was uncalled for. Mr. Oaksmith has made no reformation. All the difference is he formerly sold niggers; he now shoots them.

The Adams County Democratic Convention has instructed its Congressional conferees for Hon. William S. Strenger, the present member, and its Senatorial conferees for Calvin M. Duncan. The following nominations were made: Assembly—William McLellan, Samuel B. Snively and Cyrus G. Gelwix; Director of the Poor —Wilalim Noonan; Jury Commissioner—Louis Lecrone.

DAVENPORT, IA., August 9.—*Der Demokrat*, of this city, the only daily German paper of Iowa, and for years strongly opposed to the Republican party, has an article this morning utterly repudiating Tilden, and pronouncing him a drunkard and demagogue. The paper will have a strong influence for Hayes, and may carry back into the Republican fold all the Germans in this county, who number not less than 1,500.

Conyngham, a prominent young Democrat of Wilkesbarre, has just Tildenized the banks out of a great deal of money and sailed for Europe. Up to the last minute he was an ardent reformer. This sort of reform movement is getting altogether too common. Tilden says "live within your income." He says no one can tell when he can caution him to do the same, for a man who can bag $200,000 at one swoop has no occasion to practice the taxes, especially if they are such as Sammy's.

The Democratic idea of political morality is well represented by a story which is told in Hartford. It is said when the Connecticut delegation to the Democratic National Convention reached St. Louis they were at once seized upon by the anti-Tilden men from New York, who used every argument against his nomination. "Why," said August Belmont, "Tilden has bought up all the scattered delegations." "Well," replied Senator Dunnum, unmoved, "it was with his own money, was it not?"

In a public meeting in Albany in 1861 Mr. Tilden sat on the platform as one of the Vice Presidents, and nodded approval to these words spoken by James S. Thayer: "Let one arrow winged by the Federal bow strike the heart of an American citizen, and who can number the avenging darts that will cloud the heavens in the conflict that will ensue? What then is the duty of the people when we come to meet this sacred bank and the Union must be preserved! But if this cannot be done, what then—*peaceable separation*!"

The Jackson Democrats denounced the extravagance of John Quincy Adams' administration, in the last year of which the expenditures of the Government were $13,000,000. General Jackson succeed him, and the expenses of the first year of his administration were $56 000,000. The Democrats are now denouncing the extravagance of the Republican administration. If they should happen to get in next fall the contrast between Jackson and Adams would be paralleled. History would repeat itself with all the modern improvements.—*Louisville Commercial.*

There were four Tilden and Hendricks daily papers in this city until recently, viz: The Chicago *Times*, Chicago *Union* (German), Chicago *Courier* and *Evening Telegraph*. The *Union* died a fortnight ago. The *Telegraph* gave up the ghost last Saturday. Both were doing well until in an evil hour they were committed to the support of Hendricks and Humbug, when they were smitten with mildew and died. The *Times* and *Courier* still exist, but both exhibit symptoms of dissolution—the former of its support of Shammy Humbug, and the latter of its interest in mundane matters.—*Chicago Tribune.*

The following call for a Democratic meeting in Indiana in 1884 will be read with interest even now: "The Hon. Thomas A Hendricks will address the people of Jackson and adjoining counties at Seymour, Indiana, Wednesday, September 14, 1864, at 10 o'clock. Let all who are in favor of peace, all who desire to be free from the death-grip of this infamously wicked, imbecile and tyrannical administration, of arbitrary and illegal arrests, and its draft and conscription laws, by which peaceful citizens are dragged from their homes and all the endearments of domestic life to be butcher and be butchered, come out and hear this eloquent advocate of peace and reunion."

Hon. H. R. Clausen, one of the best known German citizens of Iowa, having been invited to take an active part in the political campaign, declines in the following happy manner: "If it were questionable whether the State of Iowa would vote for Hayes or for Tilden next fall, I might be tempted, though seventy-two years of age, to travel to Muscatine and other places, trying to persuade my German friends not to transfer by their votes the General Government to Southern Confederates. But as the Republican majority in Iowa will be next fall very large, I deem it not of very great importance to swell that majority by a few more votes for Hayes or Wheeler. Therefore, I shall leave it to younger men and more eloquent persons than I am to arouse the people for the Republican ticket."

State.

We don't much wonder that a Democratic convention in Luzerne county was a "turbulent affair;" that there was "desperate struggle over twenty contested seats," and that "a strong police force" was necessary to preserve order, as the special despatch to the *Times* stated, when we come to review the way the party in that important county. Dr. Trimmer, who was recently convicted, and unrighteously escaped legal conviction for the falsification of election returns in the Prothonotary's office, is renominated for prothonotary, and the foreign Democracy comes with the flavor of the Mollie Maguires is in the air about the ticket.—*Philadelphia Times, Democrat.*

"Reform is necessary." But only where Republicans are in office. The Democrats of Luzerne have renominated for Prothonotary the notorious Dr. Trimmer, just vested in part for falsifying election returns, and who escaped conviction by having one of his gang on the jury. His guilt was so apparent that when first made public he fled the county to escape arrest. Afterwards he was induced by a sojurn and stand his trial when one Democrat on the jury, despite plenary evidence of guilt, refused to observe his oath. The people know him to be guilty, and how he can be elected it is impossible for us to conceive, as his guilt included both forgery and perjury. Fine start is Democratic reform.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

ERIE, August 10.—The Congressional Conference of Erie, Venango and Warren counties met again to-day, and after consultation adjourned until the 22d, to consider the basis of representation as proposed by Erie. The trouble in this case is that Erie demands a representation in proportion to the Republican vote, while Venango and Warren stand to the old system of equal representation on the part of all the counties in the district.

SCRANTON, August 10.—The Republican Senatorial Convention for the Twentieth district met in this city to-day, and nominated Dr. George B. Seamans, of Pleasant Valley, near Pittston. S. S. Jones, of Carbondale, was nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Eighth district.

Mr. Louis Kieffer, of the Third ward, this city, has resigned his position as member of the Democratic County Committee, and announced his determination to support Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Kieffer is an intelligent German citizen, a mechanic and like thousands of others of his native country, is disgusted with the free trade avowal of the party with which he has heretofore acted.—*Altoona Radical.*

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. ST